Manitoba

Annual Report 1991 - 92

Justice

Includes 10% post-consumer waste

93-02452/

Minister of Justice

Attorney General

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

The Honourable George Johnson, M.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable James C. McCrae
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba

Manitoba

Deputy Attorney General

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Honourable James C. McCrae
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba
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Dear Sir:

I submit for your approval the Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the year 1991-1992.

Respectfully submitted,

Ron Perozzo
A/Deputy Attorney General

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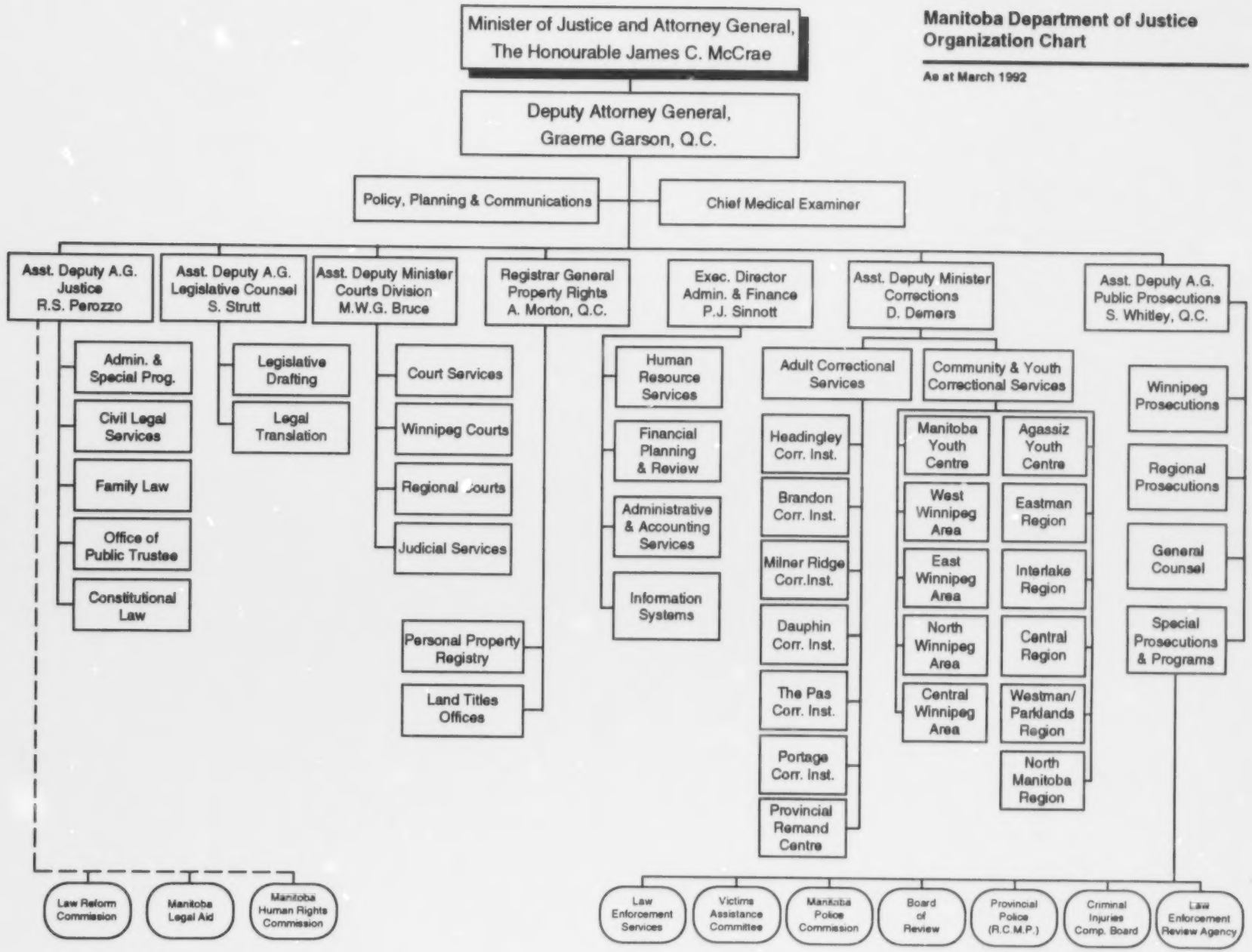


Manitoba Department of Justice Organization Chart

As at March 1992

Introduction

Report Structure

The Annual Report is organized in accordance with the departmental appropriation structure, which reflects the department's authorized votes approved by the Legislative Assembly. Activities for every branch or section are outlined. The Report includes information at the Main and Sub-Appropriation levels relating to the department's objectives, actual results achieved, financial performance and major variances, and provides a five-year historical table giving the departmental expenditures and staffing. Expenditures and revenue variance explanations previously contained in the Public Accounts of Manitoba are now provided in the Annual Report. Reports and financial information are also provided on affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, many of which issue their own annual reports.

The report identifies a number of areas where salary expenditures exceeded voted amounts by a small margin. It should be noted that a new agreement with the Manitoba Government Employees Association provided a 3% salary increase in mid-year, which had not been provided for in the initial vote. Any salary over-expenditures of up to 1.5% would be attributable to the effect of this general salary increase.

Role and Mission

The mandate of the Department reflects the statutory responsibilities outlined in The Attorney General's Act and The Corrections Act. The Minister of Justice is also responsible for a wide variety of other acts and statutes. Please see Appendix III for a complete listing.

The Department of Justice is mandated to:

- provide fair and efficient policing, law enforcement, criminal prosecutions and related services throughout the province;
- provide court services to ensure the efficient, orderly and impartial settlement of criminal and civil disputes;
- provide a full range of civil legal services to departments and agencies of the government, including legal advice, legal document preparation and conducting litigation;
- provide legislative drafting and legal translation services to the Legislature and departments and agencies of the government;
- provide programs and services necessary to protect individual and property rights;
- plan, develop and implement government policies related to the Constitution, human rights and law reform, in co-operation with other departments and the central agencies of government;
- provide a safe, secure environment for the protection of the public, ensure effective administration of court dispositions, the humane care, control and reintegration of offenders through institutional and community-based programming, use of alternative measures and encouraging active community participation to achieve these objectives.

The Department is organized into seven divisions: Administration and Finance, Corrections, Courts, Public Prosecutions, Justice Division, Legislative Counsel, and Individual and Property Rights. Assistant Deputy Ministers or equivalents head each division and they provide services to, and have appropriate contact with, all boards, agencies and commissions for which the department is responsible.

Highlights

The Manitoba Department of Justice made major accomplishments in 1991-92 and is proud to report many highlights. The Aboriginal Justice Inquiry Report, received in August, 1991 contained 293 recommendations that affected several divisions within the department. The Justice Department reviewed these recommendations internally and worked with other government departments and agencies affected by the report. The government's response to this inquiry was made in January, 1992.

The Department successfully negotiated a renewal of the RCMP contract, which ensures significant benefits for Manitoba. The old contract expired at the end of March 1991. The new contract was under negotiation for almost two years before agreement was reached. This new contract is for a term of 20 years, and for the first time the province will have a say in expenditure control.

Legislation initiated by the Department included amendments to The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act, The Real Property Act, The Summary Convictions Act, The Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act, The Family Maintenance Act, and the anti-drinking and driving provisions of The Highway Traffic Act.

The Report of the Hughes Inquiry, received by the Department in September, 1991, approved the management methods and decision-making of the Public Prosecutions Branch. A Justice/Winnipeg Police Department Liaison Committee was established and is working very well.

The Domestic Violence Review established by the Minister of Justice released its report in October 1991. Liaison between Government and Community Committees formed by the Minister of Justice to assist in the implementation of the report continued from the Policy, Planning and Special Projects Branch.

An evaluation of the Family Violence Court proved that it was successful in meeting its original objectives: increasing victim/witness information and cooperation, expeditious case processing (aiming for a three-month average processing time from first appearance to disposition), providing more consistent and appropriate sentencing to better protect the victim, mandating treatment for the offender where suitable, and increasing monitoring of offenders.

The Family Violence Court has contributed significantly to the initiative of the Minister of Justice to reduce family violence and violence against women in Manitoba.

The Courts Division made significant progress toward completing the reorganization initiated in 1990 to improve service to the public in an era of fiscal restraint. The Courts Division has been restructured into four branches: Court Services, Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, and Judicial Services. The primary effect of the restructuring within Winnipeg Courts was the administrative consolidation of all court support services, which has resulted in more efficient use of resources. The Regional Courts structure has resulted in a decentralization of resources and authority through four regional managers, each of whom is responsible for a specific geographic area of the province.

The Courts Division successfully made the transition to court-clerk monitor technology producing verbatim courtroom transcript. This major technological change resulted in significant savings to the government, as well as offering improved service to customers.

Court Information Systems developed and installed a new micro-based computer accounting system for the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program. The system provides the platform from which significant program service enhancements will be achieved. The second phase of the system, scheduled for implementation in 1993-94, will automate many of the manual enforcement functions.

Consistent with the Courts Division's strategic goal of using automation to accommodate the growing demand for service in a cost-effective manner micro-computers were introduced into seven regional court offices.

The Courts Division initiated the Video Hearings project, which is a video teleconferencing network between the Law Courts Complex and the new Remand Centre in Winnipeg. Once fully implemented, this cost-saving initiative will reduce the need to transport prisoners to court.

The Corrections Division also introduced several initiatives to improve efficiency of program delivery in 1991-92. The Adult Corrections Branch converted their staffing organization from a "platoon" to a "unit management" model. This change meant that institutions were divided into a number of smaller, more manageable areas or units. This approach includes integrating programs and case management into the normal operational routines of the institutions. Also, operational reviews of all Corrections institutions and community offices continued in 1991-92. During this year the alternative measures program in Community Corrections continued to lead all other provinces in the number of cases diverted from formal court action, thus saving many hours of court time.

Aboriginal program development was a particular focus for Corrections in 1991-92. Initiatives included recruitment of Aboriginal staff, involvement of Aboriginal communities and organizations in providing community correctional services through community participation agreements, community justice committees and Fine Option Program community resource centres; stationing of probation officers in Aboriginal communities and establishment of programs such as sweat lodges in correctional institutions.

Administration and Finance Division

This division is responsible for the department's executive and administrative support activities, and consists of two major components; the Executive Administration and the Operational Administration. The Executive Administrative component is comprised of three sub-appropriations called Minister's Salary, Executive Support and Policy, Planning and Communications, which provide leadership and direction to the department's operational divisions.

The Operational Administrative component is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal control functions, including financial and personnel services, physical facilities and equipment, development and maintenance of automated systems, and personal and security. This component is comprised of three sup-appropriations called Financial and Administrative Services, Human Resource Services and Computer Services. Although not the largest division, it does provide many services that have a significant overall impact on the daily operations of the department.

Executive Administrative Component

Minister's Salary

The funds below are additional compensation for an individual who has been appointed to Executive Counsel.

1 (a) Minister's Salary

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	20,500	1:00	20,600	(100)	

Executive Support

Executive Support includes the staff and operation of the Minister's and Deputy Minister's offices who provide management direction and monitoring for the department. Activities include advising the Minister on policies affecting the department; developing departmental policy; managing departmental activities and projects; and providing administrative services.

1 (b) Executive Support

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	331,500	8:00	322,700	8,800	
Total Other Expenditures	90,100		62,900	27,200	

Policy, Planning &Communications

This branch enables the department to conduct and co-ordinate research, policy development, planning and program evaluation. It assists the department's senior managers in developing new program and policy initiatives for consideration by the government.

The objectives of the branch are to:

- design, conduct and co-ordinate research on behalf of the department
- assist departmental managers in policy development
- furnish timely, relevant statistical and background information on the justice system and justice-related issues
- work with other provincial departments, provincial governments and the federal government to ensure maximum effectiveness in the co-ordination of priorities, funding, programs and projects.

Major issues and projects this branch was involved in included the preparation for the government's reception and analysis of the recommendations of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry. This major report, presented to the Minister of Justice in August 1991, has 293 recommendations, which affected several branches within the Department of Justice as well as affecting other departments and jurisdictions.

This Branch was charged with coordinating the responses from the various divisions in Justice and also with liaison with other government departments affected by the Report. The branch prepared all information in a standardized format for consideration by the Native Affairs Committee of Cabinet as part of the preparation of the government's response which was made in January, 1992.

The Branch participated in developing the government's negotiating position for renewal of the RCMP contract. The contract that expired at the end of March, 1991 was under negotiation for almost two years before agreement was reached.

The Branch played the lead role in reviewing the operation of the province's tough anti-drinking and driving laws and in developing the amendments allowing the extension to 60 days of a seizure when the owner has been caught twice. Moreover, the Branch took over responsibility for implementing the new policy. On December 1, 1991, when the amendments came into force, the Branch took over the processing of all seizures and the issuing of extensions.

The Branch also played a major role in the Domestic Violence Review called by the Minister of Justice. A staff member was seconded, as Director, to assist the Commissioner in all facets of the Review. The Branch further assisted by providing substantial operational support.

The Report was released in October of 1991 and the Branch has continued its involvement in the form of administrative support and a staff person, designated as the liaison member of both the Government and Community Committees formed by the Minister of Justice, to assist in the implementation of the Report.

1 (c) Policy, Planning and Communications

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	329,300	6:46	313,400	15,900	
Total Other Expenditures	140,000		150,000	(10,000)	

Operational Administrative Component

Financial & Administrative Services

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is sub-divided into two main components: Administrative and Accounting Services, and Financial Planning and Review.

The Administrative Services include space planning and facilities management services, supplying and maintaining inventories of office equipment and furnishings and managing the department's fleet of motor vehicles. Records management, insurance and risk management, employee parking administration, workplace health and safety, Freedom of Information access, and the maintenance of a central file room all come under the direction of this branch.

The Accounting Services group insures that all funds voted to the department and all revenues generated by departmental programs are completely accounted for, and that all expenditures are properly authorized and made in accordance with applicable government policies. During 1991/92 the accounting and administration section developed a new voucher processing computer system. Besides being able to provide up-to-date information on the status of accounts payable vouchers, this system has also speeded up the processing of vouchers in the branch from the former standard of 7 to 10 days to an average of 3 days. As a result of this improvement, invoices that are now paid within 30 days have increased from 49% of the total processed to 63.8%.

The Financial Planning and Review section is responsible for assembling and coordinating the department's budget, and for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting expenditures to Senior Management. This section also includes an Internal Audit unit which verifies the financial procedures followed in all departmental programs conform to normal accounting standards, and to government policies and regulations.

During 1991/92 the department moved from a quarterly forecasting and review process to a monthly one, thereby allowing the Executive Management Committee to exercise more timely and effective control over expenditures within the department.

1 (d) Financial & Administrative Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	929,000	25:39	948,300	(19,300)	
Total Other Expenditures	131,800		125,400	6,400	

Human Resource Services

This branch provides human resource management services for all divisions and branches of the department. Major responsibilities include staff recruitment, selection, training, labour relations and classification. The branch also maintains payroll and employee benefit records and administers programs designed to improve employee performance and opportunities for career advancement. It implements government personnel policies such as job sharing and affirmative action within the department. In addition the french language services coordination function falls under the direction of this branch.

In 1991/92 the branch handled 143 competitions compared to 92 in 1990/91. A major activity of the branch during 1991/92 was to conduct numerous classification reviews flowing from the reorganization of the Courts Division.

The branch also developed and communicated to all employees policies on Workplace Harassment and Conflict of Interest.

The Human Resource Services branch helped to co-ordinate and support many Affirmative Action initiatives within the department, including efforts to review position classification guidelines to remove unnecessary systemic barriers, and the encouragement of cross-cultural training initiatives and support activities for target group member employees. Representation of target group members within the Department of Justice has continued to improve each year.

1 (e) Human Resource Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	570,100	14:26	579,300	(9,200)	
Total Other Expenditures	56,100		35,700	20,400	

Computer Services — Information Systems

The Information Systems Group is the department's central branch for developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems for a variety of departmental services. This work enables the department to use a broad range of computer technologies, including mainframe, mini-computer, and micro-computer, for processing automated functions. Most of the branch staff work on support and maintenance of installed computer systems.

Examples of program functions and procedures that have been automated and require continuing support by system personnel include the Winnipeg Land Titles Office Electronic Title/Daily Record system, the Land Titles Accounting system, the Personal Property Registry system, the Winnipeg Court Central Registry system, the Public Trustee Finance and Record Management system.

Branch projects completed during the year were the implementation of a new data entry system for the Personal Property Registry, the installation of a local area network in Information Systems, and various improvements to installed systems. A Courts Division system unit will be installed to strengthen the Department's ability to automate key court functions.

1 (f) Computer Services — Information Systems

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	578,000	15:00	638,400	(60,400)	
Total Other Expenditures	327,800		394,100	(66,300)	

Aboriginal Justice Inquiry

In April 1988 the Manitoba Government instituted a Public Inquiry to investigate, report and make recommendations on the relationship between the administration of justice and aboriginal peoples of Manitoba. This mandate included all aspects surrounding the deaths of J.J. Harper and Helen Betty Osborne.

The Public Inquiry into the Administration of Justice and Aboriginal People was conducted by Associate Chief Justice A.C. Hamilton of Court of Queen's Bench and Associate Chief Judge C.M. Sinclair of Provincial Court. As an independent body, the Inquiry was not administered or directed by the Minister of Justice. However, for purposes of funding the Inquiry's work, a special sub-appropriation was created within the Department.

The final report of the Inquiry was delivered in August of 1991, and the Inquiry has now been wound up.

1 (g) Aboriginal Justice Inquiry

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	102,200	2:00	113,300	(11,100)	
Total Other Expenditures	343,500		339,800	3,700	

Public Prosecutions

Under the general direction of an Assistant Deputy Attorney General, this division provides prosecution and law enforcement services for the administration of justice in Manitoba. It ensures the proper investigation of all violent or unexplained deaths in the province. Special boards and agencies within the division review and monitor laws and law enforcement policies and practices, and conduct an orderly review of persons detained under Lieutenant-Governor's warrants.

Public Prosecutions

Public Prosecutions has three branches, with more than 60 lawyers as well as support staff, who conduct the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba. These are comprised of provincial, Criminal Code and some federal offences, young offender prosecutions under The Young Offenders Act and special prosecutions of particularly intricate cases involving commercial fraud or other serious matters.

The Winnipeg Prosecutions branch is responsible for all cases in Winnipeg.

In September 1990, the Family Violence Unit was established in Winnipeg. It is the first of its kind in Canada and features a court dedicated to hearing cases of spousal abuse, child abuse and elder abuse.

Within the Regional Prosecutions branch, based in Brandon, lawyers in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas and Thompson conduct prosecutions in these centres and, in conjunction with lawyers from Winnipeg prosecutions branch, prosecutions in 89 other communities throughout Manitoba.

A new policy handbook for all crown attorneys has been developed. In addition to setting out a role and mission statement and ethical code for prosecutors, it has explicit directives covering a variety of subjects to formalize and make uniform prosecutions in the Province of Manitoba.

The Special Prosecutions and Programs branch handles special prosecution cases. These largely involve complex commercial crime, arson and fraud. It is also responsible for two innovative programs serving the needs of victims of crime and other non-offenders involved in the criminal justice process. These are Victim/Witness Assistance, which assists victims of crime and persons called as witnesses, and the Child Abuse Witness program, which helps child sexual abuse victims prepare for court appearances.

Victim/Witness Assistance

This program provides a support service to victims of crime and those who are subpoenaed as Crown witnesses in Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench. Most people it serves are encountering the justice system for the first time, and often feel lost and confused in an unfamiliar court process. Services are provided through a reception centre in the Provincial Court building, 408 York Avenue, Winnipeg. Staff consists of a co-ordinator, a witness worker and specially trained volunteers who are familiar with the criminal justice system.

The staff act as liaison between victims and/or witnesses and Crown attorneys and the courts. They advise witnesses of:

- their rights and responsibilities in relation to the criminal justice system
- court proceedings and the judicial process
- their involvement in the case
- disposition of the case
- court cancellations
- assistance with travel arrangements
- reimbursement of expenses (where applicable)
- restitution and availability of criminal injuries compensation
- property returns
- required documents
- legal terminology
- referrals and availability of related social services

The staff will also arrange for interpreters, transportation or other assistance for victims and witnesses who may have special needs.

Staff also provides emotional support and informal counselling, calms and reassures witnesses, and accompanies them in the courtroom if requested. In short, the Victim/Witness Assistance Program tries to

make an encounter with the criminal justice system as smooth and as unintimidating as possible.

A pamphlet about the program is sent out with all subpoenas issued in Manitoba. It provides basic information in both English and French and a toll-free telephone number for those witnesses living outside of Winnipeg inviting them to call for answers to their questions. The reception centre receives approximately 1,600 calls a month. Most are general inquiries, but more than 300 a month require extensive follow-up.

Child Abuse Witness Program

The Child Abuse Witness Program gives child victims of sexual and physical abuse the support and assistance of a social worker to prepare them for their participation in criminal court proceedings. It tries to reduce the trauma experienced by child abuse victims who have to testify in court.

The most important function of the program is preparing victims for court. Many children are terrified about appearing in court, and most experience guilt, fear and embarrassment when talking about their victimization, so the social worker attempts to detect and alleviate their fears.

Victims are usually seen two or three times and if necessary, short-term counselling is offered. Court preparation includes informing children and their parents about the court process, a tour of an empty courtroom and accompanying a child to court as additional emotional support. The social worker also acts as a liaison between victims and the police, Crown attorneys and court, to keep victims informed of the status of their case.

Referrals to the program are made by the Crown attorneys, RCMP, Child Protection Centre and Child and Family Services Agencies. The program also accepts referrals from rural Manitoba. In 1991, 31 of 129 referrals were from rural Manitoba.

The program maintains a collection of resource material about child abuse witnesses and has issued a pamphlet containing basic information about its services.

2 (a) Public Prosecutions

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	4,895,500	93.26	4,890,500	5,000	
Total Other Expenditures	1,506,100		1,135,300	370,800	1

Explanation Number:

1. Over expenditure is due to several factors, including increased witness travel/protection costs, increased cost of circuit court travel, and the cost of funding the Hughes Inquiry (established to review the procedures used by the City of Winnipeg Police Department in the handling of the Harvey Pollock case).

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Chief Medical Examiner's Office functions under the authority of The Fatality Inquiries Act (FIA). It investigates all unexplained, unexpected, suspicious and violent deaths in Manitoba. The investigation, which includes an examination of the scene, an external examination and an autopsy (when required), assists in determining the cause and manner of death. The complexity of investigations depends on each situation. The office also has a mandate to investigate all children's deaths, and attempts to identify situations of risk. Besides the inquiry required by FIA, if a child in care dies the office reviews the actions of the child and family services agencies concerned and prepares a written report.

Inquests are called, when required, by an ad hoc committee, which reviews all violent deaths in Manitoba. Under FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest into a death is to make recommendations that will contribute to the safety and benefit of others by preventing similar deaths from occurring. An inquest can also be ordered to determine breaches or safety violations, absolve a person, a company or an institution; make a public record, clear the air or satisfy public demand.

Manitoba physicians may be appointed as medical examiners by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. They have authority under FIA to authorize autopsies without the consent of next-of-kin and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 75 medical examiners in Manitoba, 12 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The office maintains a computerized central record of all deaths investigated under FIA; this facilitates the release of information to the public. A 24-hour answering service and a toll-free line are available to handle inquiries. Certain records are available to the public for a fee, and to relatives of the deceased and other government agencies upon written request.

The office has an important role in forensic pathology for educational, statistical and research purposes. It also provides a broad range of health services such as grief counselling, supportive nursing care, family needs assessment and working to increase public awareness of the organ donor program.

The Chief Medical Examiner is assisted by a staff of seven, including three full-time medical examiner's investigators who are registered nurses. They are frequently the first or only health care workers to give therapeutic crisis assistance to families who have experienced an unexpected or violent death. Since the investigators joined the staff, about 600 families yearly have received grief counselling services.

Awareness of the role of the Chief Medical Examiner's office has generated an increased demand for medical-legal information and counselling services. Since there is an evident need for these services, continued increase in public demand is expected.

During 1991, the office investigated 2,700 deaths, ordered 1,364 autopsies and called 20 inquests. It investigated and prepared 32 comprehensive reports concerning the deaths of children in care and received about 3,000 requests for information.

The office actively participated in the eye donor program, and as a result regular donations were made to the Lions eye bank.

2 (b) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	225,900	6:00	229,500	(3,600)	
Total Other Expenditures	862,500		830,500	32,000	

Board of Review

On February 4, 1992, amendments to the **Criminal Code of Canada** came into force with respect to persons charged with a criminal offence and found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder or unfit to stand trial. The object of the amendments is to modernize, clarify and streamline the law and procedure with respect to mentally disordered accused, bearing in mind the rights of the accused under the **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms** and the need to protect society. These amendments substantially change the powers and procedures of the Board of Review. Whereas in the past the Board was merely a recommending body to the Lieutenant Governor, the new legislation has made the Board an autonomous quasi-judicial tribunal.

The Review Board is established pursuant to Section 672.38(1) of the **Criminal Code** and now consists of five members and an administrative officer, under the direction of a chairperson. The Board's new mandate is to hold hearings to make or review dispositions

regarding mentally disordered offenders. The Board is also required to issue its own disposition orders. Procedures to be followed at disposition hearings are established in the new legislation and include time limitations for Board disposition hearings, the requirement for a court reporter at each hearing and the right of the Attorney General to be a party to all hearings.

2 (c) Board of Review

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	34,600	1:00	34,100	500	
Total Other Expenditures	17,900		15,200	2,700	

Provincial Policing

Provincial policing in Manitoba is provided by the RCMP under an agreement between the province and the federal government. The RCMP enforce the law, and administer crime prevention policies and practices, in all rural municipalities, towns, villages, reserves and local government districts that do not have their own municipal police.

There are 74 rural and 24 municipal detachments throughout the province. In 1991-92, Manitoba paid 70% of the costs of maintaining the RCMP and the federal government 30%.

Manitoba has four aboriginal policing programs. There are 30 RCMP Indian special constables in the province, who undergo 26 weeks of training at Depot Division in Regina. The federal government pays 46% of the costs for this program and Manitoba 54%. The 27-member federally funded Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council police force serves eight reserves in southwestern Manitoba and received a $150,000 grant from the Province. About 60 federally funded band constables serve 42 reserves, and 12 Metis centres are policed by provincial community constables.

2 (d) Provincial Policing

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	44,761,200		45,800,000	(1,038,800)	

Law Enforcement Administration

This branch oversees the operation of policing and law enforcement services within the province.

The branch monitors and co-ordinates law enforcement activities, and works with the RCMP (in both its contract policing and federal policing roles) and municipal police forces. It supervises the licensing of private investigators and security guards, conducts investigations for departments or agencies such as the Law Enforcement Review Agency and handles other matters related to the provision of law enforcement services. Special constables are also appointed through the branch. It administers, monitors and co-ordinates the licensing and control of firearms in accordance with the Criminal Code and letters of understanding between the federal and provincial governments.

Under a director, Law Enforcement Services has a staff of seven. It uses the second largest portion of financial resources within the department, with the RCMP contract representing approximately $40 million in 1991-92.

The **Firearms Control** section regulates the sale, distribution and use of firearms in Manitoba under the federal-provincial gun control program. The section advises and monitors police forces on procedures and enforcement concerning firearms legislation. It issued 6,000 firearm acquisition certificates and 650 firearm and ammunition business permits, approved 56 shooting clubs and arranges for testing of armed security guards. Firearms Control oversees the collection, storage and disposition of 800 forfeited or seized firearms, ammunition and restricted or prohibited weapons. The operating costs of the unit are 100% recoverable from the federal government.

All persons wishing to be registered as **security guards or private investigators** in Manitoba must be licensed by the registrar under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. The background of applicants is investigated, and requests are denied if an adverse police record exists, or if a refusal is deemed to be in the public interest. All successful applicants must be bondable.

2 (e) Law Enforcement Administration

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	299,600	7:00	285,500	14,100	
Total Other Expenditures	195,000		194,800	200	

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, established under The Provincial Police Act, is an independent researching, standardizing, and co-ordinating body that works to promote the prevention of crime, efficient police services and good police-community relations in the province.

The Commission, which usually meets monthly, has five members, including a chairperson, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for unspecified terms. Staff are an executive director, crime prevention co-ordinator and administrative secretary.

The Commission's mandate is to consult with and advise local police commissions, committees and chiefs of police on all policy matters relating to police and policing, determine if a police force is adequate for the area it serves, meet in various parts of the province and visit areas where municipal police forces are maintained.

The Commission may make recommendations to the Minister of Justice concerning police policy, training, recruitment, equipment and standards.

If ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Commission will hold an inquiry into any matter relating to the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime or the enforcement of law. It has no original complaint jurisdiction, but hears appeals from decisions of the Law Enforcement Review Commissioner if he dismisses a citizen's complaint under section 13(1) of The Law Enforcement Review Act, and from orders or determinations of local police commissions in disciplinary cases.

Crime prevention and educational programs are conducted throughout the province to promote mutual understanding, awareness and support between police and the communities they serve. A variety of pamphlets and booklets on crime prevention programs are available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies and other interested groups.

Four of these pamphlets have been translated into the following languages: Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipino and Spanish.

The translation of the Police Commission pamphlet into the above languages was also completed in 1992. The pamphlet provides members of the public and the police with an overview of the role and objectives of the Commission.

The Manitoba Police Commission had the pleasure to host the 1991 Annual Symposium of Provincial Police Commissions. The theme of the Symposium was "Police Recruitment of Visible Minorities".

Topics discussed at the 16th Annual Symposium were:

a) Social Trends Impacting on Police Minority Relations,

b) Policing in a Culturally Diverse Society — Current Strategies, Current Trends/New Directions in Police Minority Hiring,

c) An Overview of the Ontario Government Initiatives.

Feasibility Study of Police Training Facility

The Manitoba Police Commission received support from the Minister of Justice to conduct research into the establishment of a police training facility in Manitoba.

The research focused on the Department of Labour's proposal to expand the present Fire College to include training for municipal police officers outside Winnipeg, as well as people employed in other emergency services. The study examined legislation, policies, programs and practices relating to police training in other provinces.

As well, a review of the potential demand for training was included along with curriculum, costs and proposed governance structure.

The study has now been completed and is being reviewed by the Commission.

Minority Hiring Initiatives Research Project

The overall objective of the study was to provide an accurate assessment of the issues and determine if the expressed concerns/perceptions regarding current minority hiring initiatives for police departments are based on current practices or policies.

Of primary concerns to the Members of the Manitoba Police Commission is an examination of the application and impact of current recruitment and selection policies with the identification of systemic barriers, if any, faced by minority or affirmative action group members.

The final report has been received by the Members and the researchers will be invited to attend a Commission Meeting to review the report. The Members will then decide on the release of the report and will make recommendations from the study.

2 (f) Manitoba Police Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	124,500	3:00	122,700	1,800	
Total Other Expenditures	72,900		76,000	(3,100)	

Law Enforcement Review Agency

Set up under the authority of The Law Enforcement Review Act, the agency came into force in 1985. Functioning with a full-time commissioner, a registrar and a board of nine members, it receives and investigates public complaints against municipal (non-RCMP) police officers.

L.E.R.A. adjudicates and attempts to resolve complaints determined to be valid. Though the agency rejects complaints that are found to be invalid or outside its jurisdiction, it will assist people relating problems by letter, telephone or in person. If a matter does not involve a police concern, the complainant is referred to the proper authorities. If a complaint concerns the adequacy of police service but does not allege misconduct, the circumstances are reported in writing to the chief of police. A similar process is followed where a complaint is disqualified by the time limits imposed by legislation.

During 1991, the agency received 187 citizens' representations, 69 of which were accepted for investigation. Nineteen of the complaints were referred for criminal investigation. Those complaints referred for criminal investigation were reviewed by Crown Prosecutors in the Public Prosecutions Branch. Sixteen

files were returned with recommendations of no charges to be laid. In one case, a charge of assault was laid against the respondent officer. The officer pleaded guilty and received a conditional discharge.

Eight complaints were referred to the Law Enforcement Review Board for a hearing on the merits of the complaint. Two complaints were withdrawn prior to the commencement of the hearings. On two occasions, the Board convened but no ruling was made as one complainant resolved the matter. The second complaint was withdrawn prior to the commencement of the hearing.

The L.E.R.A. Board heard evidence and rendered decisions on four complaints. Three complaints were dismissed for not meeting the standard of proof and one complaint was dismissed on the grounds the complaint was filed after the allowable time limit.

2 (g) Law Enforcement Review Agency

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	81,000	2:00	109,000	(28,000)	
Total Other Expenditures	28,300		26,600	1,700	

Canada-Manitoba Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Anyone who is an innocent victim of crime and sustains an injury, or who is injured or killed while attempting to arrest another person, preserve the peace, or assist a police officer, may file a claim with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The Board will also provide benefits to a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependent of someone injured in these circumstances. Compensation can include funeral expenses, maintenance of dependants, wage benefits for the injured person and expenses such as dental treatment or ambulance costs.

Staff comprises a Registrar, an Assistant to the Registrar and a secretary for support services. The Workers Compensation Board of Commissioners establishes policies and criteria for the operations of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Support services are provided by the finance/accounting and medical services departments of the Workers Compensation Board.

More than 560 claims for compensation were received in 1991 and more than $2.3 million was paid out in benefits. The volume of inquiries is increasing as more people are made aware of the program through victim services, local police and other sources.

2 (h) Canada-Manitoba Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	0	0:00	0	0	
Total Other Expenditures	2,600,300		2,238,400	361,900	2

Explanation Number:

2. Over expenditure is due to a 6.3% increase in program costs related to claims and benefits, plus an increase in the volume of acceptable claims placed before the Board.

Justice Division

The Justice Division is responsible for legal services and policy in non-criminal matters. It provides a full range of legal services to the Manitoba Government, its departments and agencies and carries out litigation on behalf of the Government.

Administration & Special Programs

The Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice provides leadership, direction and guidance to four operational branches, Civil Legal Services, Family Law, Constitutional Law and the Office of the Public Trustee. The Assistant Deputy Minister participates in policy development, planning and interdepartmental legislative development. He chairs the Department's Information Systems Committee, which decides upon the priority of systems projects, and co-ordinates the Department's annual legislative program. The Assistant Deputy Minister is also responsible for liaison with the Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission and the Legal Aid Services Society. The latter two agencies are discussed under the Property Rights Division.

3 (a) Administration & Special Programs

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	118,400	2:00	105,200	13,200	
Total Other Expenditures	10,100		17,000	(6,900)	

Civil Legal Services

The Civil Legal Services branch functions as the law firm to the government. It provides legal services to all government departments and all agencies, boards, commissions, committees and corporations which do not have their own legal counsel.

The Civil Legal Services branch provides a full range of legal services in the following areas:

1. **Administrative Law:**

(a) Appearing before numerous quasi-judicial and administrative boards and tribunals on behalf of client departments and agencies (for example: the Labour Board; the Land Value Appraisal Commission; the Mental Health Act Review Board, to name a few).

(b) Acting as counsel for many boards and tribunals when a conflict does not exist with another government department or agency (for example: the Clean Environment Commission; the Veterinary Medical Board; the Civil Service Commission; the Medical Review Committee; the Law Enforcement Review Agency; the Motor Transport Board; the Manitoba Labour Board; the Municipal Board; the Taxicab Board, to name a few).

(c) Acting as counsel on behalf of client departments and agencies in arbitration matters arising under agreements (for example: arbitration disputes between the Manitoba Health Services Commission and the Manitoba Medical Association or individual doctors).

(d) Acting as counsel for the Human Rights Commission on Human Rights code adjudications not involving the government.

2. **Civil Litigation:**

(a) Advising on litigation matters and appearing as counsel on behalf of the Government and Crown agencies in all levels of court (including the Court of Queen's Bench, the Manitoba Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada). This includes both defending and instituting actions involving claims of negligence, breach of contract, wrongful dismissal, statutory interpretation, injunctions, judicial review of administrative decisions, construction disputes, labour disputes, etc.

(b) Advising and acting on behalf of the Government in litigation and arbitration matters arising from the Northern Flood Agreement.

(c) Advising and acting as counsel in expropriation matters, which include Highways, Water Resources and Government Services projects.

3. **Constitutional Law:**

(a) Assisting the Constitutional Law Branch in some cases involving the application of the Charter of Rights and in cases involving Aboriginal Rights.

(b) Providing advice on constitutional division of powers and taxation issues.

4. **Contract Work:**

(a) Drafting and advising on an extensive range of contracts and agreements including requests for proposals and tender calls, lease purchase agreements, consulting and service agreements, maintenance and concession contracts, grant funding agreements, federal/provincial agreements, construction contracts, builder's lien claims repair program and distribution and supply agreements.

(b) Developing standard form agreements for use by all government departments and agencies (such as the standard form consulting services agreement, the standard form advertising services agreement, the standard form debt collection services tender package, etc.)

5. **Conveyancing:**

(a) Preparing and approving documentation relating to: the purchase, sale and lease of real property; security interests, including mortgages of every kind, debentures, corporate securities, assignments, escrow agreements, perfecting security interests in land, and Land Titles Office and Personal Property Security Registry.

6. **Corporate and Commercial:**

(a) Drafting documents and providing advice with respect to development agreements; loans and guarantees; film and other investment agreements; bond issues; licensing and intellectual property; corporate by-laws.

(b) General corporate work including creation and dissolution of non-profit corporations, share-capital corporations, joint venture cooperatives; realizations under security interests; drafting and advising on corporate by-laws.

(c) Preparing and advising on documents required for various government incentive programs.

7. **Legal Opinions:**

(a) Opinions on the interpretation of provincial legislation;

(b) Advice as to amendments needed to provincial legislation;

(c) Opinions on the interpretation of federal legislation as it applies to the provincial government;

(d) General legal advice.

8. **Legislative Review and Police Development:**

(a) Involvement, in conjunction with Legislative Counsel and, at times, counsel in the Constitutional Law Branch, in most policy development and legislative initiatives of client departments and agencies.

(b) Reviewing and advising on proposed amendments to existing legislation from a legal perspective.

9. **Training and Education:**

(a) Conducting seminars and providing Information Bulletins on legal issues (for example: Freedom of Information, Confidentiality of Records, Drafting of Orders in Council, the Human Rights Code, Government Liability and Insurance and Risk Management, to name a few).

(b) Participating in various continuing legal education programs for the Law Society of Manitoba and the University of Manitoba Faculty of Law.

10. **Services 1991/92:**

The following are some of the major matters dealt with by Civil Legal Services during 1991/92:

(a) Legal advice and assistance concerning the creation of the Economic Innovation and Technology Council.

(b) Legal advice and assistance concerning the Rural Development Bond (Grow Bond) Program.

(c) Legal advice and assistance concerning the establishment of the Special Operating Agencies Program.

(d) Legal assistance to the Director of Sustainable Developmental Co-ordination Unit regarding mediation and resolution of water contamination problems in the R.M. of Rockwood. In addition to the Provincial Government, this case included the R.M., Bristol Aerospace and the Federal Government.

(e) Legal advice and assistance concerning the amalgamation of the Winnipeg Child and Family Services Agencies and creation of the new Winnipeg Child and Family Services Agency.

(f) Legal advice on the Conawapa Environmental Assessment Review Process.

(g) Legal assistance regarding the transfer of the Fisherman's Loan Program from the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation to the Communities Economic Development Fund.

(h) Legal assistance regarding the negotiation of agreements to establish native gaming commissions on reserves.

(i) Legal assistance in developing and implementing the conflict of interest guidelines for Government employees.

(j) Increased legal assistance with respect to claims and negotiations under the Northern Flood Agreement, which includes acting as legal counsel to the Government at weekly docket hearings before the Arbitrator.

(k) Legal assistance respecting the re-organization of the Department of Health and the Manitoba Health Services Commission.

(l) The development of a cost recovery system to recover the operating costs of Civil Legal Services through a system of charging for legal services provided to client departments, agencies, etc.

(m) The assumption of corporate secretary responsibilities for the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation and the Manitoba Housing Authority.

3 (b) Civil Legal Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,661,800	30:00	1,624,400	37,400	
Total Other Expenditures	115,700		131,000	(15,300)	

Legislative Counsel

This division is responsible for the preparation in English and French of all Manitoba statutes and regulations. Consisting of two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, it is headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an Assistant Deputy Minister and also the Law Officer of the Legislative Assembly.

This branch is responsible for providing legal advice to all departments of government on the drafting of bills and regulations. It prepares final texts of all laws for publication. It ensures the Acts of the Legislature are up-to-date through the periodic review of the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

The branch has been responsible for the re-enactment, in English and French of all laws of Manitoba. All Acts contained in the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba were re-enacted and published before December 31, 1988 as were all regulations and rules of statutory quasi-judicial decision makers. Municipal Acts, Private Acts and unconsolidated Public Acts were re-enacted in 1990.

Legal Translation

The Legal Translation branch is responsible for providing a French-language equivalent of all Acts and regulations and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures that all documents needed in the functioning of the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the Orders of the Day and Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly, and rulings of the Speaker.

3 (c) Legislative Counsel

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,103,900	23:00	1,213,300	(109,400)	
Total Other Expenditures	237,500		354,900	(117,400)	3

Explanation Number:

3. Underexpenditure due to the less than anticipated need for external contract translation of statutes, regulations and other legal documents.

Manitoba Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission is an independent body whose mandate is to inquire into and consider matters relating to law in Manitoba, with a view to making recommendations for the improvement, modernization and reform of law. The Commission ensures that the administration of justice is improved through the removal of outdated and inconsistent laws and development of new approaches and new concepts responsive to the changing needs of society. It institutes and directs research, including studies relating to the laws and legal systems and institutions of other jurisdictions, and subsequently submits its recommendations in the form of Reports to the Minister of Justice.

The Commission was established by the Law Reform Commission Act in 1970 and began functioning in 1971. At present, the Commission comprises five commissioners, including a president, who provide direction to the permanent staff consisting of an executive director, two full-time and one part-time legal counsel and an administrator as well as two consultants funded through Manitoba Law Foundation grants.

During 1991-92, the Commission submitted three Reports to the Minister. The first dealt with the subject of living wills (health care directives) and proposed new legislation for authorizing competent individuals to determine in advance the medical treatment to be administered to themselves should they later lose the capacity to make health care decisions; it would also allow time to appoint another person to make health care decisions on their behalf after they have lost the capacity to make those decisions themselves. The second report proposed major reforms aimed at ensuring the independence and impartiality of justices of the peace and magistrates and maintaining public confidence in those offices; the Report deals with issues such as powers, method of appointment, tenure, remuneration, discipline and training. The third Report explored the two irreconcilable positions emanating from the complex issue of whether legally incompetent people should ever have access to non-therapeutic sterilization when they do not have the legal capacity to choose this procedure personally by consenting.

The Commission is currently working on a wide range of projects which, upon completion, will result in Reports to the Minister. These include the law of trusts, the regulation of professions and occupations, the protection of and from animals, the law of commercial tenancies, proposals for new legislation governing land titles, apportionment of liability, pre-contractual statements and contracts for the benefit of third parties.

A major focus of the Commission's efforts in the past year was the Report on Self-Determination in Health Care (Living Wills and Health Care Proxies). This Report resulted in many media interviews and many invitations to speak to groups in Manitoba and outside

of the province. Notable among these invitations was one to address a meeting of the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Justice of Canada.

The Commission has had a major impact on the laws of Manitoba. Since its establishment, the Commission has submitted 110 Reports of which over 80% have been implemented by the Legislature. This represents one of the highest percentages of implementation of law reform agencies' recommendations in the Commonwealth.

3 (d) Manitoba Law Reform Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	246,200	4:39	264,500	(18,300)	
Total Other Expenditures	126,300		126,300	0	

Family Law

The Branch is responsible for the development of family law policy advice, programs and legislative initiatives at the provincial level and, through involvement with the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Family Law Committee at the national level. This role involves examination of present family law programs, services, procedures and legislation, reviewing case law, reports and studies relating to family law, and consulting with other government departments and programs, as well as with concerned community organizations and individuals. The Branch also works to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues among members of the general public, as well as the legal profession and law students.

The Branch is also responsible for the provision of ongoing family law legal services and advice to a number of government departments and programs including: the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act matters, the Access Assistance Program, and in the Department of Family Services, Family Conciliation, Vital Statistics, the Director of Child and Family Support, three non-mandated child protection agencies and the Director of Income Security.

During 1991/92 the Branch Director and counsel developed a comprehensive legislative package relating to the division of assets upon death and separation which is intended to replace the existing Dower Act.

Work continued on family law related amendments to the Pension Benefits Act, the Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act and the Evidence Act as well as on amendments to the Family Maintenance Act dealing with an expedited process for obtaining protection orders. A separate amendment to the Family Maintenance Act regarding interim release applications was enacted. The Branch Director undertook the organization of the administrative mechanisms necessary to implement the interim release process for use by the Maintenance Enforcement Program. This involved coordinating resources from many different areas of the Department of Justice.

The Branch Director prepared educational materials and conducted speaking engagements regarding family law concerns at the Law Society of Manitoba's Bar Admissions Course. Community organizations, the Family Law Subsection of the Manitoba Bar Association, the Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba, and the City of Winnipeg Police Department were also addressed.

At the Federal/Provincial level, the Branch Director assisted with the development of a Research Report and Executive Summary on the financial implications of child support guidelines as part of a national project of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Family Law Committee. Preparations were also made for the distribution of the Research Report and Executive Summary to numerous community organizations and interested individuals in Manitoba.

The Family Law Branch continued to be involved in the ongoing implementation of the Access Assistance Program including organization of the evaluation phase of that Program.

Branch counsel and the Director were involved with the creation of Winnipeg Child and Family Services and provided legal assistance to the new agency in the initial phase of its operation.

The Branch consists of a Director, four Crown Counsel and three support staff, with two of the Department of Justice's eight articling students also assigned on a rotational basis.

3 (e) Family Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	415,400	10:00	442,300	(26,900)	
Total Other Expenditures	54,700		50,700	4,000	

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch is responsible for providing efficient and cost-effective legal services in constitutional matters for the government of Manitoba. Branch lawyers defend legislation and government programs before the courts in response to constitutional challenges in both civil and criminal cases. The Branch also advises government departments on Charter related problems in proposed and existing legislation. Legal advice on constitutional reform is also provided.

1. **Litigation** — During 1991-92, the Branch was served with 92 notices of constitutional challenge. Approximately one-half of these (47 notices) comprised constitutional challenges in criminal cases while the remainder (45 notices) related to constitutional challenges in civil claims against the government. Before the Supreme Court of Canada, Branch counsel successfully defended the present practice relating to the use of English and French in orders in council and documents referenced in provincial legislation. Legislation relating to the prosecution of regulatory offences was also successfully defended before the Supreme Court of Canada. Historical and legal work was undertaken with respect to the school prayer challenge. Preliminary work was done on the Morgentaler challenge involving the issue of medicare coverage for abortion services in the province. The Branch handled litigation challenging the pay equity legislation. The Research Director of the Branch organized a computerized system for unreported Charter decisions which is accessible to all government lawyers. In March 1992, almost 1,500 Charter cases were summarized on computer. This system allows government lawyers to prepare their defence to constitutional challenges in a more timely and effective manner. A Crown Prosecutor was seconded to the Branch in October 1991 to facilitate the government's handling of constitutional challenges in criminal prosecutions.
2. **Legislation and Policy** — The Branch provides assistance to government departments in the development of programs and legislation for sensitivity to possible constitutional issues. During 1991-92, Branch lawyers reviewed all orders in council since June 1985 for compliance with constitutional minority language rights. Branch counsel continued to assist the Department of Education in laying the groundwork for implementing constitutional guarantees on minority language rights. The Branch has also worked closely with the Department of Highways to develop more effective programs for the enforcement of highway traffic fines. The Branch is responsible for constitutional minority language rights issues and regularly provides advice throughout government with respect to this area.

3. **Constitutional Reform** — The Director and Research Director were the constitutional advisers to the Manitoba Constitutional Task Force which published its second report in October 1991. Frequent opinions and background papers were also prepared with respect to the federal constitutional proposals released in December 1991 ("Shaping Canada's Future Together") and the Dobbie-Beaudoin Report of February 1992.

3 (f) Constitutional Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	386,100	8:00	451,400	(65,300)	
Total Other Expenditures	82,600		86,700	(4,100)	
Constitutional Task Force	245,200		280,000	(34,800)	

Corrections Division

The Corrections Division contributes to the protection of society by the effective administration of sentences imposed by the courts, by the humane care, control, and reintegration of offenders into society, and by encouraging active community participation in achieving these objectives.

The Division comprises the Assistant Deputy Minister's office and two branches: Adult Correctional Services and Community and Youth Correctional Services.

Administration

The Assistant Deputy Minister's office directs, coordinates, and controls division activities. Its functions consist of strategic policy development, budget analysis and control, management and operational information system development/maintenance, coordination of chaplaincy and medical services, internal investigations, operational reviews and audits.

The highlight of 1991/92 was the production of the Mission and Mandate Statement for Manitoba Corrections. The Statement is meant to outline the direction in which the Corrections Division is moving and becomes the framework within which planning, service delivery, and resource utilization will occur. It constitutes the major component of the Division's strategic planning process and will facilitate the drafting of a long range strategic plan.

4 (a) Administration

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	546,900	11:26	513,600	33,300	
Total Other Expenditures	128,700		168,400	(39,700)	

Adult Corrections

Adult Corrections is responsible for care of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day or detained in custody pending a court decision. The branch operates seven correctional institutions and two work camps.

In all institutions, a variety of core programs, educational programs and work opportunities are offered. Some are conducted by institutional staff and others are given through or by community organizations. Since most inmates serve terms of six months or less, the objective is to encourage participation in programming, develop good work habits and facilitate inmates' reintegration into the community after release. In addition to normal medical and dental care, treatment in anger management, substance abuse, sexual abuse and family violence are available. Through joint work by the individual institutions and religious organizations, the services of chaplains have become more extensive, particularly the assistance of aboriginal elders for aboriginal inmates.

A highlight of 1991/92 was the introduction of a revised case management system at all adult correctional institutions, to fully involve correctional officers in the management of offenders.

Adult Correctional Services

The mandate of this branch is defined in the Mission Statement. The major goals and key result areas are as follows:

1. To hold persons in safe and secure custody as required by law, or municipal contract.
2. To provide a living environment and services which are essential to the mental, emotional and physical wellbeing of inmates.
3. To provide a range of programs and learning opportunities for inmates to address the causes of crime and prepare for their return to the community as productive and law-abiding persons.
4. To manage Branch activities effectively, efficiently and in an accountable manner.

During 1991/92, these responsibilities were met through the following activities and initiatives:

1. **Staffing Analysis**

   In 1989, Adult Corrections developed a staffing analysis methodology as an objective and structured method of determining staff resource requirements in the institutions. The methodology takes into account institutional design, population type and numbers, high and low activity periods, static and dynamic posts, staff assignment, organization, etc.

   A detailed institutional profile is followed by a zero-base analysis of staff requirements and deployment. The analysis is subsequently scrutinized by Branch management.

   As a result, staff resources have been reallocated from low inmate activity periods such as night shifts, to day and evening shifts. Consequently, correctional officers are better able to deliver programs and provide case management services to inmates. The methodology was useful in planning for the recent downsizing of Dauphin Correctional Institution, and for the staffing plan for the new Provincial Remand Centre.

   A staffing analysis was completed at each facility in 1991-92, and it has been incorporated into the annual planning process.

2. **Training Allowance**

   Corrections introduced a pre-employment training allowance for correctional officers. A Divisional policy was completed and came into effect January, 1992.

   In summary, the policy provides for training of potential correctional officers at approximately 50% of normal salary during the training period. In addition, first aid and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation training certificates are pre-requisites for employment, thereby reducing training time and costs.

   Red River Community College and Adult Corrections are jointly developing a nine-month full-time college training program for prospective correctional officers. A joint Red River Community College - Corrections advisory committee has been struck to develop this initiative.

3. **Attendance Management**

   Historically, correctional officers have a higher than average sick leave rate compared with other corrections staff and civil servants in general.

   Overall sick time was reduced in 1991, subsequent to the introduction of a short-term sick leave management policy. Current initiatives include close attendance monitoring of probation periods, using attendance as a criterion for promotion, and acknowledging exemplary attendance through letters to individual employees.

4. **Unit Management**

   In 1991, Adult Corrections formally launched a Unit Management initiative on a system-wide basis. Unit Management is an approach to inmate supervision which stresses local or unit authority for inmate management and dynamic approach to security. Rather than being managed globally from a central Duty Office, institutions are divided into a number of smaller, more manageable areas or units. Each unit houses from 40 to 60 inmates and is under the direct responsibility of a Unit Manager. The Unit Manager leads a team of Correctional Officers who work the unit on a regular basis. Under the old system, officers were rotated to different areas every two weeks. Line officers are expected to maintain the security of the Unit, supervise inmate activity on the Unit, and perform case management duties for a small group of the Unit's inmate population. Unit line officers report to the Unit Manager, who in turn reports to the Deputy Superintendent.

   The goal of the Unit Management system is to deliver a service-oriented approach to inmate supervision. The support mechanisms for this goal are the smaller units, which increase familiarity between staff and inmates and the emphasis on

integrating programs and case management into the normal operational routine of the institutions.

The earlier reference to dynamic security embodies the case management and program activities. Dynamic security is achieved through staff interaction with the inmates in case management, programs and other less structured ways. This approach provides a lot of knowledge to staff about the inmates under their supervision. It also keeps the inmates busy and assists in dealing with their issues and needs. These three objectives: knowledge, active involvement, and dealing with inmate needs are key components of an effective system of security.

In the Provincial system, the following is a breakdown of the number of units at each institution:

Brandon Correctional Institution	4 units
Dauphin Correctional Institution	1 unit
Headingley Correctional Institution	6 units
Milner Ridge Correctional Centre	4 units
Bannock Point Camp	1 unit
Portage Correctional Institution	1 unit
Provincial Remand Centre	3 units
The Pas Correctional Institution	1 unit

Experience since implementation suggests an overall improvement in staff morale, improved decision making, and improved service to inmates. The number of formal inmate disciplinary hearings has significantly declined as matters are more likely to be resolved at lower levels. The number of complaints to the Ombudsman has declined as unit management philosophy and systems take effect.

5. Staff Uniforms

Branch review of the type and quantity of uniforms issued to correctional officers was initiated to achieve greater consistency between institutions and ensure that no more clothing would be issued than is necessary.

The review culminated with the implementation of a Branch policy in October, 1991. Among other things, it included a reduced scale of issue for new staff, and a new procedure requiring staff to turn in worn-out items for replacement on an item by item basis.

The average for the past two fiscal years, for all institutional expenditures on staff clothing, was $78,200, compared to $159,500 in the 1988/89 fiscal year, a reduction of almost 50%.

In February, 1992, a Branch committee was struck to develop options for changing the uniforms to a less militaristic style, including the feasibility of implementing a non-uniform policy at more facilities. A report is scheduled for Fall 1992.

6. Food Services

Rising food costs and complaints about food quality in some institutions in 1986/87 prompted a comprehensive and ongoing review of food services systems and procedures. A program analyst from the ADM's office was assigned to co-ordinate the review and provide computer support and analysis. Annual meetings were begun with food service personnel and they become much more involved in institutional planning and fiscal management.

From 1985/86 to 1991/92, the daily food costs decreased by 8%. This is a significant reduction considering rising food costs and the important part that food plays in an institutional environment.

7. Operational Reviews

In conjunction with the Assistant Deputy Minister's office, the Branch undertakes regular reviews of institutional operations. Review schedules and content are planned yearly, with a 2-3 day on-site review by staff from other institutions. Staff and inmates are interviewed, and relevant documentation is examined. Subsequently, a report is prepared and timelines set for implementation of recommendations.

The operational reviews determine the extent to which institutional practices and procedures are consistent with Branch policies, identify system wide deficiencies and initiatives, and facilitate the sharing of ideas across the Division.

The 1992 reviews focused on case management, aboriginal programming, handling of preventive security information and suicide prevention.

8. Inmate Programs

Offender programs were developed in response to the Pedlar report on domestic violence and will be offered on a regular basis in the 1992/93 fiscal year. Native Elder programs were established at all correctional institutions on a full time or part time contract basis according to the needs of the institution. Anger management, substance abuse and literacy programs were offered regularly at different institutions.

4 (b) Adult Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	24,326,900	611:26	24,461,500	(134,600)	
Total Other Expenditures	5,189,900		5,226,700	(36,800)	
Total External Agencies & Halfway Houses	474,300		498,700	(24,400)	
Total Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(138,000)		(170,700)	32,700	

Community and Youth Correctional Services

The mandate of this branch is defined in the Mission Statement. Its major goals are as follows:

- To contribute to crime prevention and protection of society.
- To provide and promote programs so that, when appropriate, offenders may be dealt with by means other than judicial proceedings.
- To provide and promote options to sentencing so that, when appropriate, offenders may be dealt with by community supervision and community programs as an alternative to being committed to correctional institutions.
- To provide humane and constructive custody programs for young offenders and facilitate their early reintegration into society.

Community participation and cultural appropriateness in the delivery of services as well as accountable management are also emphasized.

Major challenges for the Branch in carrying out its responsibilities include:

1. The balancing of offender rights and community reintegration needs with legal, public and political expectations as well as concerns about public safety and security.
2. Increasing demands from the courts, public and special-interest groups for the expansion of specialized intervention programs for a variety of high-risk offenders including sexual abusers, partner abusers and other violent offenders.
3. Increasing numbers of high-risk adult supervision cases, coupled with increasingly more complex multi-problem offenders.
4. Balancing growing specialized program needs and increasing workloads with fiscal restraints.
5. Responding appropriately to Aboriginal groups and offenders in providing culturally appropriate offender programs and opportunities for Aboriginal groups to initiate and develop such programs.

In 1991-92 Community and Youth Corrections provided community supervision for 7,818 offenders (4,531 adult probationers, 1,488 youth probationers and 1,799 offenders on Community Service Orders). Other services provided were bail supervision, case management and services to youth and adult offenders in custody as well as direct probation officer time spent developing and maintaining community justice committees, community participation agreements, community volunteer programs, community custody programs, etc. Additionally, the youth custody institutions and open custody homes provided care and custody services for an average daily population of 260 young offenders (75 remand and 185 open and secure custody).

During 1991/92, the Branch's responsibilities were met through the following:

1. **Crime prevention** — In cooperation with community agencies staff organized, supported and participated in crime prevention and public education activities. This included initiatives

sponsored by community agencies during Crime Prevention Month in November and extensive work with community justice committees.

2. **Alternative Measures** — Manitoba continues to be in the forefront in Canada in operating alternative measures programs for young offenders. These programs make it possible to deal with young offenders in their own communities without going through formal court proceedings. More than one-third of all youth served by the branch are handled through alternative measures programs, such as making reparation to victims, community service work and letters of apology. Similar measures for adults are being considered. A significant proportion of alternative measures are administered by volunteer community justice committees, supported by corrections staff.

3. **Alternatives to Incarceration** — Community programs were developed to ensure that the courts could allow offenders to remain in the community as an alternative to jail or custody sentence. The services are:

   - judicial interim release supervision for youth and adults, who otherwise would be kept in custody while awaiting court appearance. A community participation agreement with Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre enhanced this service for young Aboriginal offenders in Winnipeg. As well, the Central Winnipeg office provided a monitoring function to adults on release from custody.
   - pre-disposition and pre-sentence reports prepared at the request of the courts - they provide information on offenders and community options to assist in sentencing.
   - the Fine-Option Program gives offenders who lack enough funds to pay a fine the option of doing voluntary community service work as an alternative to going to jail for non-payment. This service operates through a network of about 140 community resource centres and more than 400 work centres across the province. These services are also available to offenders with a community service order requirement. During 1991-92, 12,454 persons registered for Fine Option and 75 per cent completed the required hours of work, or completed some of them and paid the balance owing on their fines.
   - community service orders - a sentencing option by which offenders are required to make a positive contribution to society through unpaid community work. In 1991-92, Manitoba courts issued 1,779 community service orders.
   - probation supervision, which allows offenders to stay in their communities under supervision - alternative community supervision programs, such as reporting centres, group supervision and extended volunteer participation in supervising offenders, were used to meet the growing need for this service.
   - special offender programs - are offered to meet problems such as sexual abuse and domestic violence. These programs were offered in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk, Thompson and Winnipeg.

4. **Custody Programs** — A mix of institutional and community based facilities are used to hold young offenders in custody. A number of programs, geared to the offender and type of custody ordered by the court, are offered as part of custody operations.

   Predisposition custody — Kenaston Centre, within the Manitoba Youth Centre (MYC) in Winnipeg, is used for offenders who are being held while awaiting decision or disposition.

   Secure Custody — Agassiz Youth Centre (AYC) in Portage la Prairie and Manitoba Youth Centre in Winnipeg both hold young male offenders in secure custody, rural offenders in the former and Winnipeg offenders in the latter. Female young offenders committed to secure custody are held in Doncaster Centre in MYC. A variety of special programs have been developed for offenders in secure custody, to address problems such as substance abuse, sexual abuse and violent and other anti-social behaviour.

   Open Custody — Offenders from Winnipeg who are committed to open custody by the courts are placed in willow Centre at MYC, while those committed to open custody from outside Winnipeg are placed in Crescent Centre in AYC. Female young offenders committed to open custody are held in Willow Centre in MYC. Every offender sentenced to open custody is assessed and a specific placement for each resident is recommended. Some remain in MYC or AYC, others are transferred to family-type open custody homes located in a number of communities throughout the province. Fourteen community beds have been established in northern Manitoba.

   Temporary release and early release — These programs are important for preparing offenders who have progressed in their dispositional custody

programs for re-entry into society. Temporary release allows young offenders to enter the community for short periods for school, work, recreation or home visits. Close community supervision is provided. Offenders' progress in custody is also monitored closely and, if satisfactory, a recommendation is presented to court for release from custody and placement under community supervision.

5. **Community Participation** — Community correctional services in Manitoba are planned, operated and evaluated through a partnership with members of the community, who may participate as volunteers or members of justice committees, or work through fee-for-service agreements called community participation agreements.

   The branch has approximately 680 volunteers assisting in correctional services in their communities. In 1991/92 more than 150 participated in activities such as supervising offenders, community crime prevention, and community investigations for the purpose of preparing court reports. There were also more than 60 community justice committees in Manitoba. Over 400 committee members, who serve without pay, have taken major responsibility for administering alternative measures, crime prevention activities and a number of other services.

   During 1991/92, 22 community participation contracts, whereby community groups and agencies accept responsibility for providing designated correctional services, were renewed or established. The majority of these contracts are with Aboriginal communities.

6. **Programs for Aboriginal People** — During the year the branch extended to June 1993 a demonstration project under which the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council assumes responsibility for community correctional services on seven member reserves.

   Continued emphasis is being placed on recruiting Aboriginal staff, particularly for offices and facilities serving a large Aboriginal population.

   Training in cross-cultural awareness is being upgraded and will be offered to all institutional and community staff.

   The federal-provincial Shamattawa Justice Project, begun in June 1989, continued to operate. The objectives of this three year demonstration project were to develop systems and programs to increase community awareness of crime and social problems, develop alternative justice programs to respond to these problems, increase community participation in the justice system and develop a co-operation model for federal-provincial-first nation initiatives. Two justice development workers from the reserve were hired and a local justice committee was formed to direct local programs. The number of youth custody cases from Shamattawa was reduced during the period of this project.

   The branch also works with several Aboriginal individuals and organizations in providing community correctional services. Sixteen justice committees are operating in Aboriginal communities in rural Manitoba and two serve Aboriginal people in Winnipeg. Seventeen community participation agreements have been concluded with band councils or groups and over 40 Aboriginal volunteers serve their communities. Open custody beds have been opened in northern Manitoba to make it easier for young Aboriginal offenders to keep in touch with their communities and families.

   The Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre continued to receive financial support from the department to provide intensive bail, temporary absence and probation supervision to core area Aboriginal young offenders in Winnipeg. The Centre has also been supported in a request for federal funding to enhance the program.

   The branch has, by design, arranged the stationing of probation offices in Aboriginal communities. These locations include: Waywayseecappo Reserve, Peguis Reserve, Roseau River Reserve, Norway House Reserve, God's Lake Narrows Reserve and The Pas Reserve.

   Youth Custody Aboriginal programming initiatives have resulted in the establishment of a Sweat Lodge at the Agassiz Youth Centre and spirituality programs in both youth custody institutions.

   Approximately 50 Aboriginal community/band councils function as Community Resource Centres for the administration of the Fine Option/Community Service Order Programs.

7. **Accountable Management** — In 1991/92, the branch continued an operational review process to assess service efficiency in its offices and custody facilities, by reviewing its adherence to policy, procedures and practices in its operations. Operational reviews are expected to enhance effectiveness and accountability in the branch.

4 (c) Correctional Youth Centres

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	8,281,100	220:26	8,173,800	107,300	
Total Other Expenditures	1,197,500		1,198,500	(1,000)	

4 (d) Community Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	5,995,000	160:26	6,064,800	(69,800)	
Total Other Expenditures	796,600		841,100	(44,500)	
Total Program Development	1,256,500		1,226,000	30,500	

Courts Division

The Courts Division is responsible for administering and operating all courts in Manitoba, and the essential services to support them.

The Courts Division reorganization was initiated in 1990 in response to the demands of the public for improved levels of service, within a fiscal environment that demands that increased activity must be funded within existing appropriation levels.

The objectives of the reorganization included:

(1) Improved effectiveness of the courts including timely resolution of cases and efficient use of resources.

(2) Recognition of the need for judicial input into decision-making and planning of the courts operations.

(3) Management and staff development.

(4) Decentralization of administrative authority and resources to regional courts.

(5) Recognition of the independence of judges and other judicial officers.

In order to achieve these objectives, organizational changes have occurred which have resulted in the restructuring of the Courts Division into four branches: Court Services, Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services.

Within this organizational structure, numerous initiatives have been undertaken to improve the administration of justice within the province. The primary effect of this restructuring within Winnipeg Courts has been the administrative consolidation of all court support services. As a result of this initiative, all administrative distinctions between Court of Queen's Bench and Provincial Court have been eliminated. This means that resources such as court clerks are not specifically dedicated to a respective court, but rather are pooled and allocated according to level of demand. Furthermore, additional staff within the court structure have been trained and assigned as court clerks as the level of demand has increased. As a result, Winnipeg Courts has been able to absorb a 37% increase in activity in the Court of Queen's Bench without any additional staff year costs.

The Regional Courts structure has allowed for improved decentralization through four regional managers, each of whom is responsible for a specific geographic area of the province. This regional structure allows for the effective delegation of administrative authority and resources to managers who have a high level of contact with rural and remote operational centres.

Another major initiatives just completed is the creation of a Judicial Services Branch, under the leadership of an Executive Director, to provide support for judicial activities. Judicial activities must be organized in a manner which enables the entire judiciary (including judges, masters, hearing officers, justices of the peace, and magistrates) to respond creatively, effectively, and efficiently to issues in an increasingly visible public environment within a context of judicial independence. The Judicial Services Branch ensures that the activities in support of the judiciary are effectively managed and well coordinated.

The effect of the reorganization within the Court Services Branch has been to consolidate ancillary programs which are not directly related to the courts under the leadership of the Executive Director. These programs are Maintenance Enforcement, Aboriginal Court Workers, Legal Library Resources, and Document Services. In addition, administrative support for the entire Division has been strengthened by the creation of a Program Review and Development Unit, which coordinates special projects, and a Court Information Systems Development Unit to explore and develop the use of computer technology for the courts.

There are three levels of court in Manitoba: Court of Appeal, Court of Queen's Bench, and the Provincial Court, which are distinct in the matters brought to each of them.

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal, the highest court in the province, deals in the main with cases heard first by lower courts, boards, or commissions. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also refer any matter to the court for hearing or consideration (normally important and significant issues of special nature or character).

The court comprises the Chief Justice of Manitoba and six other Judges of Appeal, all federally appointed. Cases are usually heard by a panel of three judges, but may be heard by five judges where an important and significant issue is involved. The court office, judges' chambers, and courtrooms are located in the Law Courts complex in downtown Winnipeg.

Appeals in criminal cases may be taken by either the Attorney General (or counsel instructed by him) or the accused against a verdict reached by a lower court. Appeals may be taken against conviction, against sentence, or both.

In summary conviction matters (heard first in Provincial Court), an appeal goes to the Court of Queen's Bench, but a further appeal to the Court of Appeal may be taken with leave of that court on a question of law alone.

An appeal in a proceeding in respect of any indictable offence (whether heard first in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench) may be taken in the Court of Appeal.

A party dissatisfied with the decision in a civil case heard by a lower court, board, or commission may appeal to the Court of Appeal in most cases. In some instances an appeal may be taken only with leave of the court.

Court of Queen's Bench

The Court of Queen's Bench serves the public in criminal, civil, domestic, and testamentary matters. It may hear cases in full for the first time, as well as appeals for cases previously heard in Provincial Court and Youth Court. It has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, and is unlimited as to either the type of case or amount of claim. The court's nine-member Family Division handles cases concerning issues of family law. Court of Queen's Bench conducts both jury and non-jury trials. Criminal cases are tried by judge alone, or by judge and jury. Companies charged under the Combines Investigation Act (Canada) must be tried by a Court of Queen's Bench judge alone. The court also has jurisdiction over indictable offences where the accused decides if the case is to be heard in Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice, two Associate Chief Justices, and 30 other judges, appointed by the federal government. Three of the judges are resident in Brandon and Dauphin.

The Family Division was established in 1984 to streamline court procedures by having all family law and child protection matters heard in one court. Since 1989 the Division has served the entire province.

Small Claims Court hears and processes claims for amounts of up to $5,000. Cases are heard by a deputy registrar. Small claims can be made in cases of debt, damage to property, rent arrears, damages to rented premises, or breached contracts. The court does not collect money on behalf of the complainants, but may issue garnishing orders or writs of execution empowering a sheriff's officer to seize and sell property to satisfy a debt.

The Probate Branch deals with applications relating to the settling of estates of deceased persons. The reading and interpretation of a will, approval of the will's directions, and appointment of an administrator if the person dies without a will are some of its responsibilities. All processing and handling of cases takes place in Winnipeg, although persons may file their applications in other communities.

The Orderly Payment of Debts Program, designed to assist persons who have become overwhelmed by debts, is empowered to take over the administration of debt payments for approved applicants. Through this program, debtors are able to pay their debts without being sued by their creditors.

Provincial Court

Provincial Court is the only court in Manitoba to exercise an exclusively "original" jurisdiction, hearing all its cases for the first time. No appeals are heard in this court. In general, less-serious criminal offences are tried in Provincial Court. Of all criminal prosecutions in the province, 95% are heard in Provincial Court. Traffic cases and private prosecutions are also heard in Provincial Court by judges or hearing officers. Judicial services associated with bringing matters to court are handled by magistrates, justices of the peace, or hearing officers.

Provincial Court contains three divisions: Criminal, Youth, and Family. Court locations include five sites in Winnipeg and in many communities across the province. Judges of the court are appointed by the provincial government following a process set out in The Provincial Court Act.

The Criminal Division handles criminal charges against adults involving summary conviction offences and some indictable offences, such as assault, theft under $1,000, and obtaining money by false pretences. It is also responsible for conducting preliminary hearings for more serious indictable offences.

The Youth Court is responsible for charges under The Young Offenders Act (Canada) brought against young people between the ages of 12 and 17 years.

The Family Division hears all family disputes such as child custody and family maintenance, with the exception of divorce proceedings which are the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench. This division of the Provincial Court operates in most areas of the province, sharing jurisdiction with the Family Division of Court of Queen's Bench, except in Winnipeg, Brandon and district, and Selkirk, where family cases are heard exclusively in Queen's Bench Family Division.

Family Violence Court

On September 17, 1990, the Family Violence Court began operation in Winnipeg. This court was the first of its kind, handling first appearances, remands, guilty pleas, and trials for spousal abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse cases. The court is to be used for any abuse case in which "a relationship of trust/dependency and/or kinship" existed and includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.

The Family Violence Court was created with a view to developing a specialized court with personnel who would be sensitive to the problems associated with family violence issues, especially in relation to a victim testifying against someone they are, or have been, dependent upon. The goals of the court are as follows:

(1) To increase victim/witness information and cooperation.

(2) To process cases expeditiously, aiming for a three-month average processing time from first appearance to disposition.

(3) To provide more consistent and appropriate sentencing to better protect the victim, to mandate treatment for the offender where suitable, and to increase monitoring of offenders, all of which contribute to the policy initiative of reducing family violence and violence against women in Manitoba.

An evaluation of the Family Violence Court examined the performance of the Court against these goals. The results indicate that:

(1) Over an 18-month period (September 1990 to February 1992) the Family Violence Court dealt with 1,656 cases, out of an intake of 1,800. This intake represents a 30% increase over the level of activity before the court was established. The average processing time for all cases in court was 3.3 months per case. Assaults involving adults averaged 2.8 months of processing time, while child abuse cases averaged five months per case.

(2) The implementation of the Family Violence Court resulted in a 15% drop in the stay of proceedings rate by the Crown. Of the 1,656 cases disposed of, 22% resulted in stays of proceedings, as compared with a 37% stay rate through the years 1983 to 1987.

(3) Finally, the analysis of the sentencing data for cases from 1983-87 indicated that the most frequent sentences for family violence related matters were conditional discharges, suspended sentences, and probation. Only 5.8% of the dispositions resulted in incarceration over the five years measured. In contrast, the implementation of the Family Violence Court has resulted in more rigorous sentencing. Of the cases resolved, 49% resulted in a disposition of probation, 19% in suspended sentences, 16% in incarceration, 19% in fines, and 6% resulted in conditional discharges.

When this data is compared against the original goals established for the Family Violence Court, it is clear that the Court is meeting its objectives.

Court Services

The Court Services Branch is responsible for administrative services including facilities coordination, program review and development, and information systems development within courts. Court Services also includes such programs as document services, maintenance enforcement, aboriginal court worker program, and legal library resources.

Administrative Services

Administrative Services support the operation of the division as well as Court Services. This includes financial services such as budget coordination, expenditure analysis and cash flow forecasting, design and use of facilities, and legal forms design and control. Administrative Services also assists in planning and policy development for the whole division. With the assistance of Government Services, the branch has completed an analysis of the revised feasibility study on the Brandon Courthouse.

Program Review and Development

Program Review and Development is responsible for undertaking research and coordinating special development projects for court programs and operations. In 1991, Program staff began a transportation study to examine the issues and factors affecting the cost of travel for rural circuit courts. Staff also initiated the Video Hearings project, a video teleconferencing network connection between the Law Courts Complex and the new Remand Centre in Winnipeg. Once fully implemented, this network will result in a reduced need for the transportation of prisoners to court. An added feature is the potential to link with other locations throughout Manitoba, across Canada, and the United States.

A judicial committee has been established to guide the implementation of this project, which includes confirmation of the physical placement of the equipment, the drafting of procedures, and consultation with members of the legal profession.

Court Information Systems Development

This newly created unit is accountable for the planning, development, and support of the computerized information systems supporting the Courts Division. The focus of this unit will be to design integrated systems to accommodate the diverse requirements of the Division. In 1991, a new micro-based computer system was developed and installed for the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program.

Aboriginal Court Worker Program

The aboriginal court worker programs assist native people in developing a better understanding of their rights, interests, privileges, and obligations in relation to the criminal justice system. The court worker's role is to explain the court process, the nature of the charges involved, the possible outcomes of a court case, and to provide assistance in obtaining a lawyer. If a native person requires assistance in filling out applications for legal aid or other benefits, the court worker will assist in that process as well. Most work is done outside the courtroom, consulting with clients' lawyers and performing other duties as required. Court workers also attend court to provide guidance and support and can provide the court with relevant information regarding the accused.

There are 13 aboriginal court workers in Manitoba, under the direction of a Director in Winnipeg. They are located in Fort Alexander, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, Grand Rapids, and Winnipeg. They travel to various locations within their areas as required. The program is jointly funded by the provincial and federal governments.

Document Services

The Sheriff's Officers in this program are responsible for many and varied duties in both civil and criminal court processes. The civil duties include delivering or serving legal documents for all government departments (including Legal Aid and Family Maintenance Enforcement) and enforcing various Court of Queen's Bench orders such as writs of seizure, interim orders, attaching orders, and court-ordered evictions where a landlord has exhausted all other legal means for removal and possession. Three senior officers in Winnipeg conduct investigations for the Maintenance Enforcement Program to locate defaulting spouses and determine their assets and/or ability to pay.

Criminal court duties include delivering subpoenas to witnesses, summoning and assembling jury panels for assizes, jury supervision, and management and payment to jury members during trials.

Legal Library Resources

Under the Director, this branch is responsible for administering the Great Library at 408 York, the Attorney General's Library at 405 Broadway, and the regional courthouse libraries in Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas, and Thompson. The branch develops and maintains all departmental program collections and the Court of Appeal/Queen's Bench and Provincial Court judges' libraries. Library materials are purchased for all department offices throughout Manitoba, and advice is given on collection development and maintenance. A perpetual inventory of library subscriptions, law reports, and statutes has provided a framework for resource sharing, purchasing, and future planning.

Program objectives are: providing effective, current legal information services to the Judiciary, the department, the legal community, and the public; needs analysis and purchasing of legal publications; developing and providing automated library systems to improve province-wide access to legal resources; cooperation with other libraries to enhance service quality and rationalize expenditures; and staff training to maintain currency and awareness of legal information sources and research methods.

During 1991/92, nearly 13,000 requests for legal information were handled in the Great Library and Attorney General's Library, and 1,051 computerized legal research searches were performed. The Manitoba Judgments Database indexes all Manitoba judgments received by the Great Library since 1970. Detailed training courses were held in Winnipeg and Brandon for judges, lawyers, and department staff.

Textbook collections in the two judges' libraries were inventoried, an automated file created to add to those of five other library inventories previously completed, and a card catalogue created for local client access to this collection. The Great Library introduced province-wide facsimile services and debit card photocopy services between May and August 1991; both have been very well received.

Maintenance Enforcement

The Maintenance Enforcement program monitors and enforces court orders and separation agreements stipulating maintenance payments. Court orders are automatically forwarded to the program for enrollment. Once enrolled, the orders or "accounts" as they are

called, are automatically monitored by the program's computer. The account record reveals missed payments or defaults, and the designated officer initiates enforcement action as required. Enforcement action may take the form of a summons or a garnishing order against wages, bank accounts, and certain federal monies; seizure of personal property; registration of the default arrears in Land Titles; or the appointment of a receiver to ensure payment of maintenance.

The program serves all of Manitoba. Outside Winnipeg, enforcement is the responsibility of the regional courts (both Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench). In Winnipeg, the program manager oversees a staff of 20, including family maintenance officers, computer operators, accounts officer, and administrative support.

An important aspect of the program is its ability to locate people who default on maintenance payments. Three Sheriff's officers assist the program in this responsibility. The Family Maintenance Act provides legal authority to compel government departments or agencies, employers, and private parties to disclose information about the whereabouts of maintenance defaulters. Recent changes to federal legislation give programs such as Maintenance Enforcement access to federal data banks, which greatly enhances the program's locational capacity.

In 1991, the Maintenance Enforcement program received more than $26 million in maintenance payments, which were forwarded directly to the appropriate recipients. Of this amount, more than $1.4 million was returned to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs.

Manitoba was the first province to develop a maintenance enforcement program using progressive legislation, computerized monitoring, and an administrative enforcement system. It has been used as a model by other provinces in developing their own programs.

5 (a) Court Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,607,800	78:00	2,721,600	(113,800)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,062,500		608,300	454,200	4

Explanation Number:

4. This overexpenditure was created due to the high costs associated with the operation of the Legal Law Library — offsetting revenues were recovered from The Manitoba Law Society.

Winnipeg Courts

Winnipeg Courts is responsible for operational services to the Court of Appeal, Court of Queen's Bench, and Provincial Court. Winnipeg Courts is also responsible for the Transcription Services Unit, Court Reporters, Escort and Security Services, the Summary Conviction Court, Registry, and the collection of fine revenue.

Transcription Services

Transcription Services Unit (TSU) is responsible for supporting the administration of justice through the provision of timely, high-quality transcripts. In 1991/92 the Courts Division expanded its court monitoring program and standardized its court reporting technology to Computer Assisted Transcription (C.A.T.). A small number of court reporter positions were retained to be filled by reporters proficient in C.A.T. technology only. The new system allows for a mix of court reporters and court clerk monitors. The appropriate method of recording evidence is determined by the Court (judges in consultation with court administrative staff), with priority given to all criminal and civil jury trials, legally complex civil cases, and matters involving litigants or witnesses with language problems.

The blend of C.A.T. reporters and court clerk monitors allows the Department flexibility in terms of customer service. C.A.T. reporters are most beneficial in legally complex cases or in matters involving language problems, as their training provides a smooth professional conduct of a court hearing. As well C.A.T. technology can be utilized in specialized cases.

In the 1991/92 fiscal year the TSU produced approximately 236,000 pages of transcript and achieved

a turnaround time of 32 days between date of request and date of completion. The transcripts are provided to the judiciary, the Crown, and Legal Aid and are sold to members of the private bar and the public as requested.

Escort and Security

The Sheriff's Officers in Winnipeg Courts are mainly responsible for court security, prisoner escort, and holding. This service includes protecting the judiciary, witnesses, and the general public while attending court and supervising the accused in court. The escort duties include escorting accused and convicted persons, both adult and young offenders, after arrest between lockups or detention centres, from lockup or detention centre to court, on remands, and after sentence to provincial or federal detention centres. The Sheriffs provide return transportation to home communities for prisoners released by courts.

The Sheriff's Officers are responsible for supervising the prisoner holding unit in the Law Courts Building, and escorting prisoners during court appearances.

Fine Collection

Winnipeg Courts is currently working on plans to improve fine collection activity throughout the Province. This will include a complete review of the common offence notice to ensure that it is clear, concise, and accurately outlines all of the necessary information needed for people to make an informed choice about how to proceed. The Branch is also investigating the use of a toll-free telephone line to provide the public with an opportunity to get answers to specific questions about fines and payment procedures. The Branch plans to increase its emphasis on the time to pay provisions and make the public more aware of this option.

5 (b) Winnipeg Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	7,442,600	234:28	7,501,700	(59,100)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,889,900		1,528,100	361,800	5

Explanation Number:

5. Over expenditure is due to establishing and implementing the electronic court monitoring system.

Regional Courts

This branch, formerly Rural Courts, is responsible for the effective operation of the justice system in all parts of Manitoba outside Winnipeg. Regional Courts includes Provincial Court (Criminal, Family, and Youth), Court of Queen's Bench (Criminal, Small Claims, and Family) and the Family Maintenance Enforcement Program. These services are located at 16 court offices in 15 communities, serving 50 circuit court locations.

The services provided by the regional courts are generally the same as those provided by Winnipeg Courts to the Court of Queen's Bench and Provincial Court, and include:

- transcription services;
- administration of orderly payment of debt under The Bankruptcy Act;
- sheriff's services;
- sorting, processing, and filing information from the Court;
- collecting and accounting for court fees and fines;
- administering restitution funds;
- enforcement of Family Maintenance Orders;
- conducting small claims hearings;
- library maintenance;
- advising agencies of the intent and implications of changes in the law;
- acting as liaison with police, Crown, and judiciary.

Regional Courts also provides services through resident non-staff justices of the peace and magistrates in 106 rural locations. These justices have the authority to take guilty pleas on provincial statutes, regulations, and by-laws. Additionally, they may take guilty pleas on

specific summary Criminal Code and federal statute offences, the authority of which is granted on an individual basis, or in some cases, by blanket authority of the Crown.

5 (c) Regional Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,455,100	104:04	3,616,700	(161,600)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,570,800		1,484,100	86,700	

Judicial Services

Judicial Services is responsible for judicial services, except judges and masters, for court scheduling and trial and motion coordination for all courts within the province. The Judicial Services Branch includes the following activities as part of its responsibilities:

(1) Management, budgetary, strategic planning, and management information activities for the judiciary and Judicial Services.

(2) Accountability for the administrative needs and judicial requirements of approximately 240 judicial officers other than judges and masters.

(3) Coordination of judicial education for all hearing officers, magistrates, justices of the peace in staff and non-staff positions.

(4) Administrative support services to the judiciary, including legal research, secretarial support, supplies management, general administration, and library services.

Masters and Registrars in Bankruptcy

Under the jurisdiction of Court of Queen's Bench, masters adjudicate procedural motions in the civil and family divisions, enforce maintenance orders, tax costs, and hear various Child and Family Services Act matters. They also adjudicate certain bankruptcy and surrogate court matters, and conduct hearings on matters referred to them by judges of Court of Queen's Bench. The senior master assumes administrative responsibility for the hearing officers who handle Small Claims Court, the screening of enforcement matters and taxation of costs. The decisions of these provincially appointed judicial officers are subject to appeal to a judge.

Hearing Officers

Hearing officers have judicial responsibilities in both the Court of Queen's Bench and Provincial Court. In the Court of Queen's Bench, the adjudication of small claims matters is carried out by hearing officers. In addition, they act as screening officers who conduct examination hearings pursuant to provincial maintenance enforcement family legislation and monitor court orders in the Family Division of the Court of Queen's Bench.

In 1991, hearing officers in Provincial Court began providing 24-hour judicial services in first-appearance court, dealing primarily with law enforcement requests for detention of accused persons and bail release applications. Hearing officers also hear contested matters relating to Provincial Statutory offences, by-law offences, and some Criminal Code matters.

5 (d) Judicial Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	5,924,700	98:26	6,055,500	(130,800)	
Total Other Expenditures	622,200		357,900	264,300	

Protection of Rights Division

Programs in the Protection of Rights Division protect many individual and property rights granted by the law. The Manitoba Human Rights Commission deals with unlawful discrimination and Legal Aid provides protection of legal rights for those who could not otherwise afford counsel. The Public Trustee manages estates of the deceased and the affairs of the children and the mentally incompetent.

The Land Titles offices and the Personal Property Registry provide for the registration of interests in real property (Land Titles) and other property (Personal Property Registry). Searching for registrations for both kinds of property throughout the province is done through these offices.

Manitoba Human Rights Commission

The Commission administers the Human Rights Code, which prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, public services and contracts. It receives, investigates and attempts to resolve complaints of unlawful discrimination, failing which it may refer complaints to adjudication. The Commission develops and conducts educational programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. It also issues advisory opinions with respect to practices that would contravene the Code if not for exceptions for special programs, bona fide requirements and others. It works to promote understanding of the civil and legal rights of Manitobans and further the principle of equal opportunity in the exercise of those rights.

A board of 13 commissioners, appointed for three-year terms, meets monthly to discuss policy, activities and the disposition of cases. A staff of 24.5, located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon, receive an average of about 5,000 intake contracts a year. Of these, an average of just 300 are investigated as formal complaints.

During 1991, the Commission requested the appointment of 5 boards of adjudication to deal with 6 complaints (two complaints are to be adjudicated by one board) for a total of sixteen adjudications in progress. Two cases were pending the appointment of the adjudicator and, in thirteen other cases, the hearings had not been held. In some instances where the parties were considering a voluntary settlement, the scheduling of the hearings was deferred pending the outcome of these negotiations.

After careful consideration, the Commission has introduced an additional method to the resolution of complaints. At any time after a complaint has been served, either party, through the Commission, may initiate a request for an early resolution of the complaint. Early resolution initiatives provide the parties with the opportunity to agree on remedies, rather than wait until the legal process has established whether or not a violation of the Code has occurred. During the year, conciliation meetings were held and a number of complaints were resolved to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, without the necessity for an investigation. Given the increase in effectiveness this method offers, the Commission will seek to use this technique as often as appropriate within its mandate to ensure justice.

The Commission has taken steps to increase the overall effectiveness of its activities through the implementation of an "issues approach" to resource allocation. The Chairperson announced that promoting equity in employment for persons with disabilities will be the first "issue" to be the priority focus of the Commission's activities for a specific time period. Planned activities for this current Focus project will include educational initiatives, policy development, systemic and/or agency-initiated complaints.

The Commission continued to give priority to educational activities likely to reduce incidents of discrimination, and to be preventive in nature.

Commission staff provided consultation, educational workshops and policy development assistance to government departments, private business, unions and not-for-profit organizations. The Commission expanded the scope of its business education strategy during 1991 by encouraging the implementation of policies as a means to reduce discrimination in the workplace.

In cooperation with the Federal Business Development Bank, the Commission delivered seminars to over 100 small businesses in Manitoba during 1991.

The Commission continues to provide resource publications to businesses, and last year saw the completion of another publication providing guidelines for owners and managers in the hospitality industry. These guidelines were developed in consultation with members of the Manitoba Restaurant and Food Services Association.

Education activities during 1991 included 195 speaking and consultative engagements. Advice to business increased from 15 in 1990 to 32 in 1991. This reflected the Commission's priority of providing consultative and preventive services to the business sector.

The Commission continued to promote human rights in the schools and 1991 saw the completion of a manual to provide guidelines for the administration of schools in keeping with human rights principles. The English and French versions should be available for distribution in the 1992/93 fiscal year.

Three applications for advisory opinions were received during 1991. The Commission issued opinions in 3 cases and declined to give opinions in 2, and 10 requests were outstanding at year-end.

6 (a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	956,700	24:26	964,600	(7,900)	
Total Other Expenditures	270,900		276,900	(6,000)	

Canada-Manitoba Legal Aid

Legal Aid provides legal services to individuals and organizations who cannot otherwise afford the services of a lawyer. It provides representation in all serious criminal and most civil matters. It also has an outreach program, which includes working with senior citizens, youth, low-income groups and other organizations.

The staff of 101 includes 35 full-time lawyers and operates from 9 offices throughout Manitoba. A Board of Directors sets policy and hears appeals from the decisions of the Legal Aid Administration. Legal Aid also maintains a panel of approximately 900 private lawyers who take on legal aid cases.

Legal Aid's objective is to provide legal services to low income Manitobans. There were four specific result areas identified for the year ending March 31, 1992. They were:

- to provide approximately 70,000 low-income clients with access to lawyers they would not normally have;
- to facilitate the court process by ensuring those in custody will have access to lawyers;
- to ensure the systematic reform of the legal system to improve legal services to low-income clients;
- to ensure small legal problems are solved in an early and less expensive stage.

The results achieved in those areas were as follows:

- 71,053 people were assisted;
- Duty Counsel services were provided at all Custodial Institutions and 24 hour on-call services were provided which gave access to lawyers to those in custody;
- Systemic reform programs were undertaken including dozens of test cases, several public legal education programs, and a number of briefs (formal and informal) to legislative bodies on behalf of our clients;
- 17,495 people were assisted through telephone and drop-in advice (up from 16,207 in the previous year). Telephone and drop-in advice is a service designed to solve legal problems at an early and less expensive stage.

6 (b) Canada-Manitoba Legal Aid

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,973,000	101:00	4,070,800	(97,800)	
Total Other Expenditures	7,619,700		7,166,800	452,900	

Public Trustee

The Office of the Public Trustee functions under the provisions of The Public Trustee Act, with its own lawyers, accountants, inspectors and officers. It produces an annual report detailing its yearly activities. The office is divided into Client Administration, Deceased Estates and Trusts, Legal, Accounting and Administrative sections. Each section has a Manager, who reports to the Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee acts as:

- Committee of the person and estate of persons in institutions, developmental centres or in the community, who by reason of mental illness or mental disability are incapable of managing their own affairs.
- Official administrator of the estates of persons who on death have left no one in Manitoba capable or willing to administer their estates.
- Official guardian of the estates of minors and their legal representative as litigation guardian where required.

The Office has approximately 6,500 active files. As of March 31, 1992, approximately $131.7 million was being held in trust by the office. The demand for the services of the Public Trustee is increasing rapidly.

6 (c) Public Trustee

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,244,100	63:36	2,332,300	(88,200)	
Total Other Expenditures	644,900		608,800	36,100	

Land Titles Offices

In Manitoba, land may be held under The Real Property Act (the "New System" or Torrens System) where title is guaranteed or under The Registry Act (the "Old System") where the Land Titles Office does not issue or guarantee title but merely maintains a register showing particulars of instruments deposited affecting particular land. Documents transferring title to land or creating or affecting interests in land such as mortgages, caveats, liens or discharges thereof are registered in the Land Titles Office serving the Land Titles district in which the land affected is located. Mortgage sale and foreclosure proceedings, tax sale redemptions and applications to bring land under The Real Property Act are also processed in Land Titles offices. The records in each office, including titles, registered documents, survey plans and Old System abstracts are available for search by the public.

Located in Winnipeg, the Registrar General, the senior lawyer and official of the Manitoba Land Titles System, recommends legislation and regulations to The Real Property Act and related Acts, makes and enforces rules of practice and exercises general supervision over all district offices. District Land Titles offices are located in Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Morden, Neepawa and Portage la Prairie. Each office, except Morden, is headed by a District Registrar who is a lawyer. The Winnipeg Land Titles Office has three Deputy District Registrars who are also lawyers. The District Registrar for the Portage la Prairie Land Titles Office and a Deputy District Registrar from the Winnipeg Office alternately attend at the Morden Office once a week.

The Surveys Branch, which performs plan examination and registration, is located in Winnipeg. The Branch is headed by the Examiner of Surveys who is a Manitoba Land Surveyor.

In 1991/92, approximately 154,800 documents were registered throughout the Province and approximately 265,200 requests for photocopies, certified copies and searches were fulfilled. Total Land Titles revenue in 1991/92 was $14,249,076, with 84 per cent coming from the Winnipeg Land Titles Office. Seventy-three per cent of the documents registered in the Province were registered by the Winnipeg Office. Document registration processing time continued to improve in the Winnipeg Land Titles office, averaging 8.85 calendar days for transfers affecting paper titles, compared with an average of 11.35 calendar days in 1990/91 and averaging 5.29 calendar days for transfers and mortgages affecting electronic titles, compared with an average of 6.62 calendar days in 1990/91. The document registration processing time in the other five land titles offices averaged two to four working days, unchanged from 1990/91.

Conversion of paper titles to electronic form continued in the Winnipeg Land Titles office. As of March 31, 1992, approximately 163,130 paper titles had been converted, representing approximately 45 percent of the estimated number of paper titles existing when computerization commenced in March, 1988. As of March 31, 1992, approximately 54 per cent of all instruments registered in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office affect an electronic title and there were over 233,565 electronic titles and particulars of over 725,000 instruments in the Winnipeg Land Titles data base available for search through Manitoba Online both during and after office hours.

6 (d) Land Titles Offices

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	5,185,500	152:26	5,247,800	(62,300)	
Total Other Expenditures	993,800		1,057,400	(63,600)	

Personal Property Registry

This branch provides a central registry for the recording of corporate securities, appointments of receivers, garage keepers' liens, and security interests in property other than real property. Virtually any article can be registered as collateral, as long as there is a financial obligation attached. Currently there are 400,000 registration records; vehicles are the most common item. The recording of property makes it possible for a person planning to buy an item to check first with the registry before making the purchase, to ensure there are no outstanding liens or other restrictions against it.

The registry handled approximately 295,900 registration transactions in 1991/92 in its fully automated system. A fee is charged for each registration which is valid for three years. All information is current within two business days: i.e. all documents received on any business day will be recorded in the registry by the end of the next day.

In addition to the registrations, 223,500 lien checks and searches were performed during the year. Searches may be requested at the registry office by paying the appropriate fee.

A special set-up is available for frequent users, such as banks, credit unions and law firms. By depositing fees in advance, the user institutions have access to search information during office hours by telephone, or for 18 hours daily including weekends by using an office computer through Manitoba Online.

In 1991/92 the branch took in more than $3 million in revenue, a surplus of $2 million over expenditures. There were no successful claims for compensation against the registrar for inaccurate information during the fiscal year.

The registry is looking at submissions and recommendations for amending The Personal Property Security Act. One proposal is to offer a variable term of registration, as opposed to the present automatic three-year duration.

6 (e) Personal Property Registry

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 1991-92 $	Estimate 1991-92 SY	Estimate 1991-92 $	Variance Over (Under)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	584,700	19:26	585,100	(400)	
Total Other Expenditures	451,500		505,100	(53,600)	

Department of Justice

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	1991-92 ESTIMATES
1991-92 MAIN ESTIMATES	$158,235,100
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM:	
— General Salary Increase	1,091,600
— Internal Reform/Workforce Adjustment	744,900
1991-92 ESTIMATE	**$160,071,600**

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1992 with comparative figures for the previous year

1991-92 Estimate	Appropriation	1991-92 Actual	1990-91 Actual	Increase (Decrease)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-1 Administration and Finance				
20,600	(a) Minister's Salary	20,500	20,500	0	
	(b) Executive Support				
322,700	Salaries	331,500	346,800	(15,300)	
62,900	Other Expenditures	90,100	62,700	27,400	
	(c) Policy, Planning and Communications				
313,400	Salaries	329,300	349,200	(19,900)	
150,000	Other Expenditures	140,000	181,800	(41,800)	
	(d) Financial and Administration Services				
948,300	Salaries	929,000	854,500	74,500	
125,400	Other Expenditures	131,800	137,600	(5,800)	
	(e) Human Resource Services				
579,300	Salaries	570,100	517,800	52,300	
35,700	Other Expenditures	56,100	49,800	6,300	
	(f) Computer Services				
638,400	Salaries	578,000	649,700	(71,700)	
394,100	Other Expenditures	327,800	358,800	(31,000)	
	(g) Aboriginal Justice Inquiry				
113,300	Salaries	102,200	162,300	(60,100)	
339,800	Other Expenditures	343,500	414,900	(71,400)	
0	Salaries	0	(5,900)	5,900	
0	Other Expenditures	0	0	0	
4,043,900	Total 04-1	3,949,900	4,100,500	(150,600)	
	04-2 Public Prosecutions				
	(a) Public Prosecutions				
4,890,500	Salaries	4,895,500	4,805,300	90,200	
1,135,300	Other Expenditures	1,506,100	1,471,800	34,300	1

	(b)	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner				
229,500		Salaries	225,900	222,000	3,900	
830,500		Other Expenditures	862,500	915,800	(53,300)	
	(c)	Board of Review				
34,100		Salaries	34,600	33,600	1,000	
15,200		Other Expenditures	17,900	14,700	3,200	
45,800,000	d)	Provincial Policing	44,761,200	43,160,300	1,600,900	2
	e)	Law Enforcement Administration				
285,500		Salaries	299,600	269,700	29,900	
194,800		Other Expenditures	195,000	201,100	(6,100)	
	f)	Manitoba Police Commission				
122,700		Salaries	124,500	120,000	4,500	
76,000		Other Expenditures	72,900	48,700	24,200	
	g)	Law Enforcement Review Agency				
109,000		Salaries	81,000	76,200	4,800	
26,600		Other Expenditures	28,300	17,500	10,800	
	h)	Criminal Injuries Compensation Board				
2,238,400		Other Expenditures	2,600,300	1,955,500	644,800	3
55,988,100		Total 04-2	55,705,300	53,312,200	2,393,100	
	04-3	**Legal Services**				
	(a)	Administration and Special Programs				
105,200		Salaries	118,400	122,400	(4,000)	
17,000		Other Expenditures	10,100	40,500	(30,400)	
	(b)	Civil Legal Services				
1,624,400		Salaries	1,661,800	1,611,000	50,800	
131,000		Other Expenditures	115,700	120,000	(4,300)	
	(c)	Legislative Counsel				
1,213,300		Salaries	1,103,900	1,165,300	(61,400)	
354,900		Other Expenditures	237,500	286,300	(48,800)	

1. This increase in expenditures is due to several factors, including increased witness travel/protection costs, increased cost of circuit court travel, and the cost of funding the Hughes Inquiry (established to review the procedures used by the City of Winnipeg Police Department in the handling of the Harvey Pollock case).
2. This increase in expenditures reflects the negotiated increase in the provincial share of the Provincial Policing Contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3. This increase in expenditures is due to a 6.3% increase in program costs related to claims and benefits, plus an increase in the volume of acceptable claims placed before the Board.

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1992 with comparative figures for the previous year

1991-92 Estimate	Appropriation	1991-92 Actual	1990-91 Actual	Increase (Decrease)	Variance Expl. No.
	(d) Manitoba Law Reform Commission				
264,500	Salaries	246,200	233,500	12,700	
126,300	Other Expenditures	126,300	126,300	0	
	(e) Family Law				
442,300	Salaries	415,400	398,800	16,600	
50,700	Other Expenditures	54,700	48,800	5,900	
	(f) Constitutional Law				
451,400	Salaries	386,100	438,600	(52,500)	
86,700	Other Expenditures	82,600	150,000	(67,400)	
280,000	Constitutional Task Force	245,200	0	245,200	4
5,147,700	Total 04-3	4,803,900	4,741,500	62,400	
	04-4 Corrections				
	(a) Administration				
513,600	Salaries	546,900	521,900	25,000	
168,400	Other Expenditures	128,700	156,300	(27,600)	
	(b) Adult Corrections				
24,461,500	Salaries	24,326,900	24,003,900	323,000	
5,226,700	Other Expenditures	5,189,900	5,247,300	(57,400)	
498,700	External Agencies and Halfway Houses	474,300	544,700	(70,400)	
(170,700)	Recoveries	(138,000)	(167,300)	29,300	
	(c) Correctional Youth Centres				
8,173,800	Salaries	8,281,100	8,042,400	238,700	
1,198,500	Other Expenditures	1,197,500	1,194,900	2,600	
	(d) Community Corrections				
6,064,800	Salaries	5,995,000	5,925,000	70,000	
841,100	Other Expenditures	796,600	712,000	84,600	
1,226,000	Program Development	1,256,500	1,210,700	45,800	
48,202,400	Total 04-4	48,055,400	47,391,800	663,600	

	04-5 Courts Division				
	(a) Court Services				
2,721,600	Salaries	2,607,800	2,521,600	86,200	
608,300	Other Expenditures	1,062,500	960,000	102,500	
	(b) Winnipeg Courts				
7,501,700	Salaries	7,442,600	7,229,600	213,000	
1,528,100	Other Expenditures	1,889,900	1,343,900	546,000	5
	(c) Regional Courts				
3,616,700	Salaries	3,455,100	3,110,400	344,700	
1,484,100	Other Expenditures	1,570,800	1,877,200	(306,400)	6
	(d) Judicial Services				
6,055,500	Salaries	5,924,700	5,482,000	442,700	
357,900	Other Expenditures	622,200	492,600	129,600	
23,873,900	Total 04-5	24,575,600	23,017,300	1,558,300	
	04-6 Protection of Individual and Property Rigts				
	(a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission				
964,600	Salaries	956,700	940,500	16,200	
276,900	Other Expenditures	270,900	253,500	17,400	
	(b) Canada - Manitoba Legal Aid				
4,070,800	Salaries	3,973,000	3,686,100	286,900	
7,166,800	Other Expenditures	7,619,700	7,141,200	478,500	
	(c) Public Trustee				
2,332,300	Salaries	2,244,100	2,316,200	(72,100)	
608,800	Other Expenditures	644,900	673,000	(28,100)	
	(d) Land Titles Offices				
5,247,800	Salaries	5,185,500	5,133,600	51,900	
1,057,400	Other Expenditures	993,800	1,048,100	(54,300)	
	(e) Personal Property Registry				
585,100	Salaries	584,700	555,800	28,900	
505,100	Other Expenditures	451,500	491,000	(39,500)	
22,815,600	Total 04-6	22,924,800	22,239,000	685,800	

4. This expenditure is due to the one-time funding provided for the operational expenditure of the Constitutional Task Force, which was a 1991/92 government initiative which did not exist in 1990/91.
5. Over expenditure is due to establishing and implementing of the electronic court monitoring system.
6. Regional Courts assumed responsibility for escort services for young offenders in 1991/92. The variances occurred because funds for these services were transferred to the operating sub-appropriation but the actual costs were paid from the salary sub-appropriation.

Department of Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1992 with comparative figures for the previous year

1991-92	Appropriation Estimate	1991-92 Actual	1990-91 Actual	Increase (Decrease)	Variance Expl. No.
	Departmental Summary 04 By Main Appropriation				
4,043,900	(1) Administration and Finance	3,949,900	4,100,500	(150,600)	
55,988,100	(2) Public Prosecutions	55,705,300	53,312,200	2,393,100	
5,147,700	(3) Justice	4,803,900	4,741,500	62,400	
48,202,400	(4) Corrections	48,055,400	47,391,800	663,600	
23,873,900	(5) Courts	24,575,600	23,017,300	1,558,300	
22,815,600	(6) Protection of Rights	22,924,800	22,239,000	685,800	
160,071,600	**Departmental Sub-total**	**160,014,900**	**154,802,300**	**5,212,600**	
0	**04-8 Statutory Payment** (Judgements)	0	600	(600)	
160,071,600	**Total Justice Department**	**160,014,900**	**154,802,900**	**5,212,000**	

Department of Justice
Revenue Summary by Source
for the year ending March 31, 1992 with comparative figures for the previous year

ACTUAL 1990-91	ACTUAL 1991-92	Increase (Decrease)	Expl. Number	SOURCE	1991-92 ACTUAL	1991-92 ESTIMATE	VARIANCE	Expl. Number
				CURRENT OPERATING PROGRAMS				
				TAXATION				
8,998,300	9,139,500	141,200		a. Land Transfer Tax	9,139,500	9,300,000	(160,500)	
8,998,300	**9,139,500**	**141,200**		**Sub-total**	**9,139,500**	**9,300,000**	**(160,500)**	
				OTHER REVENUE				
4,073,700	4,154,300	80,600		a. Law Fees	4,154,300	4,294,600	(140,300)	
5,961,100	5,960,300	(800)		b. Fines and Costs	5,960,300	6,399,100	(438,800)	
4,930,600	5,064,900	134,300		c. Land Title Fees	5,064,900	5,860,000	(795,100)	
1,714,700	1,918,300	203,600		d. Municipal Shared Cost Receipts	1,918,300	1,805,700	112,600	
2,563,000	3,055,800	492,800	1	e. Personal Property Registry	3,055,800	3,134,000	(78,200)	
3,621,500	3,947,500	326,000		f. Public Trustee	3,947,500	3,830,700	116,800	
1,528,200	1,813,100	284,900	2	g. Sundry Revenue	1,813,100	2,304,100	(491,000)	1
24,392,800	**25,914,200**	**1,521,400**		**Sub-total**	**25,914,200**	**27,628,200**	**(1,714,000)**	
				GOVERNMENT OF CANADA				
241,900	222,000	(19,900)		a. Court Communicator Program	222,000	269,200	(47,200)	
380,600	0	(380,600)		b. Canada/Manitoba Criminal Injuries Compensation Board	0	375,000	(375,000)	
437,000	(38,600)	(475,600)		c. French Language Statute Translation	(38,600)	0	(38,600)	
247,600	290,800	43,200		d. Federal Gun Control Agreement	290,800	237,500	53,300	
5,174,900	5,430,900	256,000		e. Canada/Manitoba Legal Aid Agreement	5,430,900	5,084,000	346,900	
5,674,800	5,634,000	(40,800)		f. Young Offenders Act	5,634,000	5,700,000	(66,000)	
64,700	45,900	(18,800)		g. Access Assistance Recoveries	45,900	0	45,900	
11,500	32,100	20,600		h. Native Court Workers Agreement	32,100	0	32,100	
1,900	0	(1,900)		i. Open Custody Recoveries	0	0	0	
8,800	102,100	93,300		j. Sundry Federal Cost-shared Project Agreements	102,100	0	102,100	
12,243,700	**11,719,200**	**(524,500)**		**Sub-total**	**11,719,200**	**11,665,700**	**53,500**	
45,634,800	**46,772,900**	**1,138,100**		**TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE**	**46,772,900**	**48,593,900**	**(1,821,000)**	

Summary

Explanation of Major Revenue Variances for the Year ended March 31, 1992

1991-92 Actual Revenues vs. 1990-91 Actual Revenues	Variance
1. **PERSONAL PROPERTY REGISTRY**	**$492,800**
Reflects an increase in fees for the registration of personal property security agreements.	
2. **SUNDRY REVENUE**	**284,900**
Reflects the addition of new source for revenues derived from the implementation of the new Court Transcription Services program which was received in 1991/92.	

1991-92 Printed Revenues vs. 1991-92 Actual Revenues	
1. **SUNDRY REVENUE VARIOUS**	**(491,000)**
The sundry revenue variance is due to revenue recoveries which were forecasted in 91/92 but will not be recovered totally until the new fiscal year.	

Historical Information

Department of Justice
Five-Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation ($000)
For Years Ending March 31, 1988 - March 31, 1992

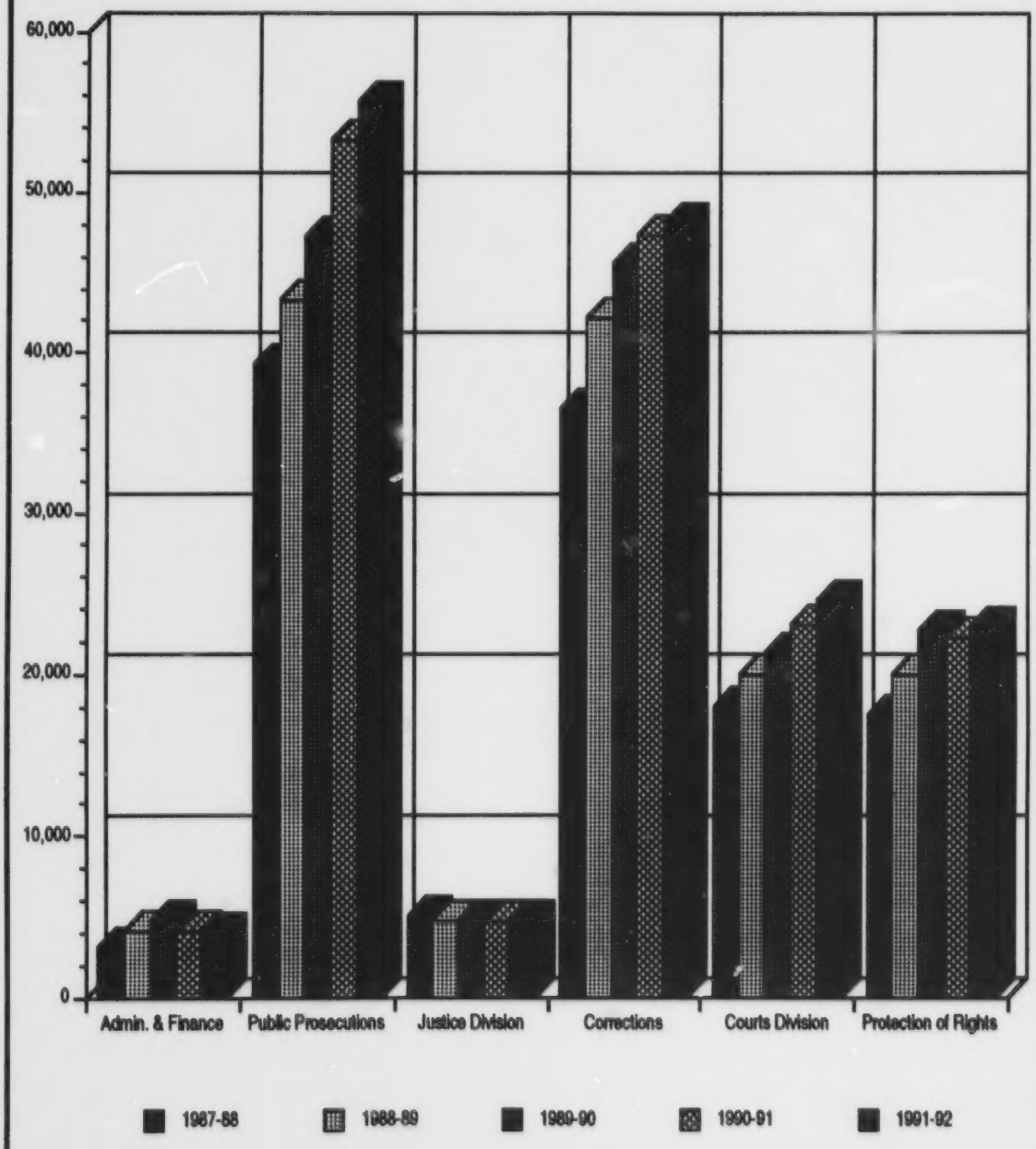
Actual/*Adjusted Expenditures

Appropriation	1987 - 88 ACTUAL		1988 - 89 ACTUAL		1989 - 90 ACTUAL		1990-91 ACTUAL		1991 - 92 ACTUAL	
	SY	$	SY	$	SY	$	SY	$	SY	$
04-1 Administration & Finance	68:33	3,143.6	72:25	4,058.2	76:11	4,698.1	74:07	4,100.5	73:04	3,949.9
04-2 Public Prosecutions	104:00	39,221.4	104:49	43,336.7	113:26	47,224.5	112:26	53,312.2	112:26	55,705.3
04-3 Justice Division	89:39	5,042.0	80:38	4,720.7	80:13	4,804.9	78:13	4,741.5	80:39	4,803.9
04-4 Corrections	996:00	36,458.0	969:12	42,190.8	1,002:26	45,630.4	1,007:26	47,391.8	1004:00	48,055.4
04-5 Courts Division	488:32	17,934.3	470:08	19,994.6	511:06	21,251.9	516:06	23,017.3	515:06	24,575.6
04-6 Protection of Rights	327:36	17,469.8	343:20	19,966.1	359:36	22,675.6	355:36	22,239.0	361:10	22,924.8
04-8 Statutory Payments						3.8		0.6		
Total	**2,092:84**	**119,269.1**	**2,040:48**	**134,267.1**	**2,143:14**	**146,289.2**	**2,144:10**	**154,802.9**	**2,146:36**	**160,014.9**

* Adjusted figures reflect historical data on a comparable basis in those appropriations affected by a reorganization during the years under review.

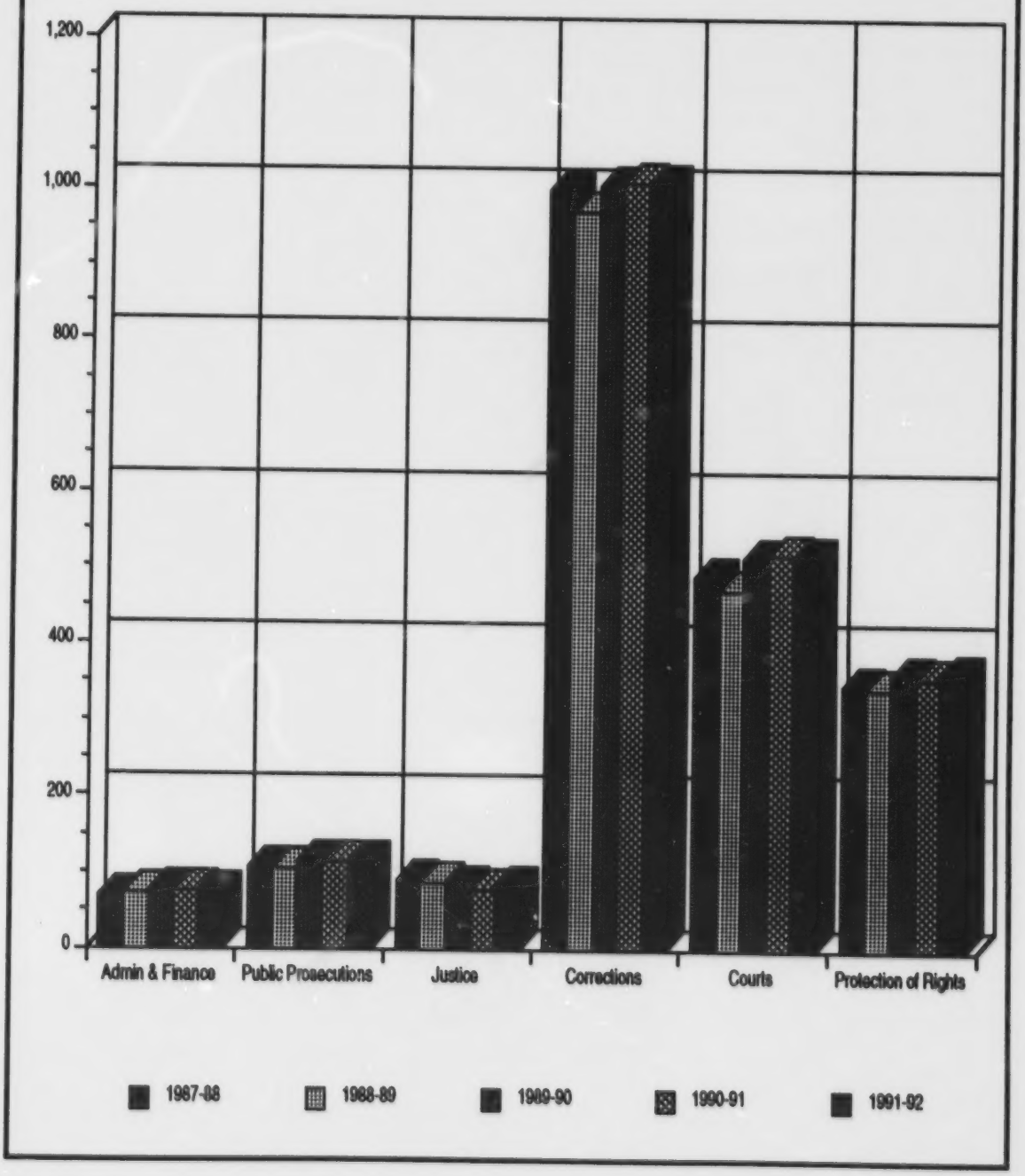
MANITOBA JUSTICE
1991-92

Five Year Expenditure History
by Operating Divisions



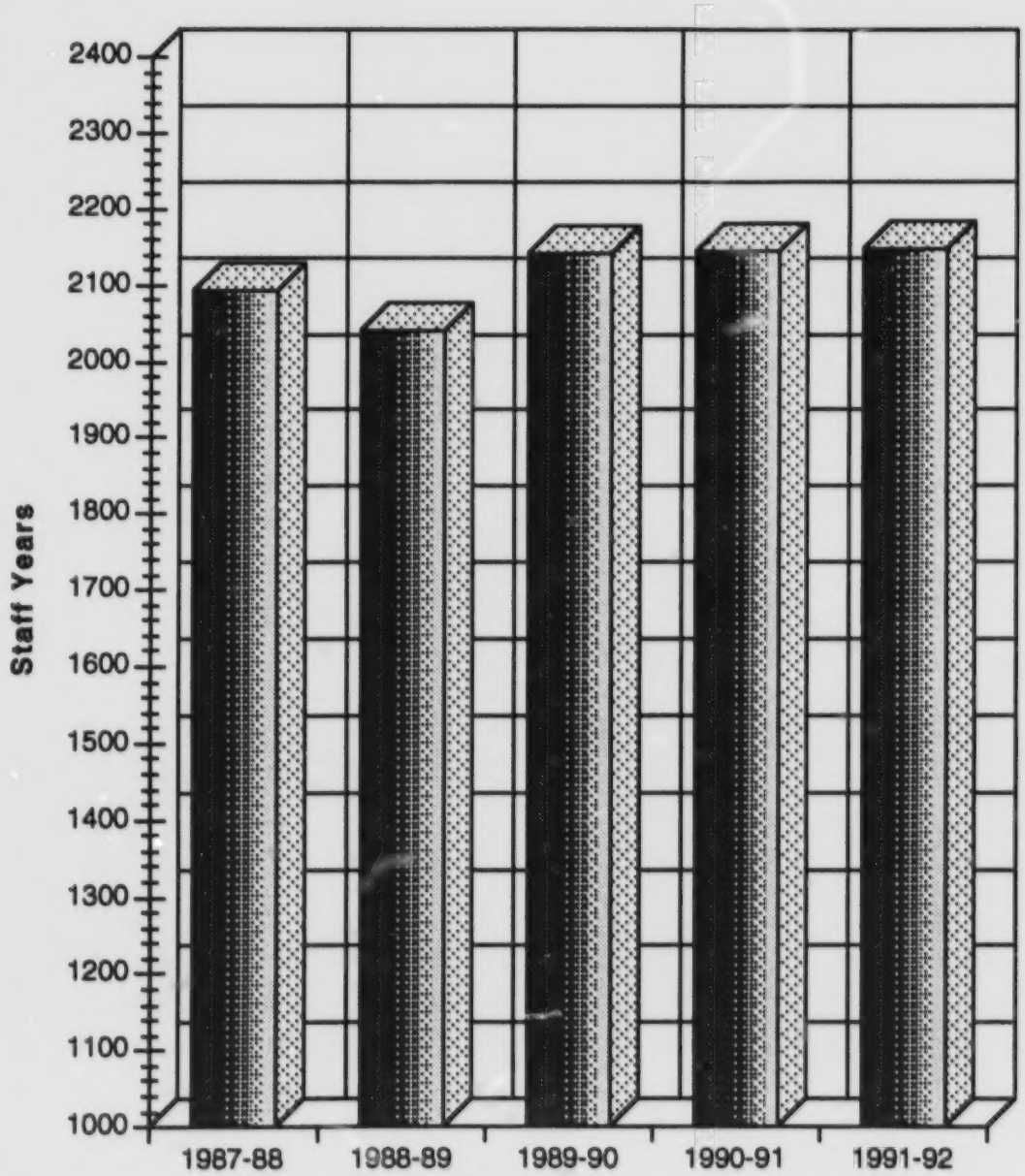
MANITOBA JUSTICE
1991-92

Five Year Staffing History
by Operating Divisions



MANITOBA JUSTICE
1991-92

Five Year Staffing History
by Departmental Allocation



Preface—Corrections Statistical Tables

Starting in 1989-90, data collection in Corrections division underwent major improvements in material covered, time period covered, consistency and ability to present information for trend analysis.

In years prior to 1989-90, the data sources for the Corrections tables in annual reports were drawn almost entirely from manual aggregate counting methods in the field. Branches and offices had individual ways of gathering information, resulting in significant differences in factors included and excluded, comparability, layout and style. Furthermore, Corrections has changed departmental affiliations several times in its history. Pending automated system improvements, decisions were made every year to continue submitting statistical tables unchanged from their inception, in order to achieve consistency from year to year.

However, improvements in computer equipment and programs have resulted in much greater consistency in the data methods used throughout Corrections, enhancing the range and quality of material that can be reported from the programs in the division. At the same time, the division has moved toward a more integrated approach to programs and organization, including a commitment to more automation to improve the decision-making process. Both of these factors are reflected in the quantity and quality of information presented in the Corrections statistical tables.

In the tables that follow, information is presented for five-year periods wherever possible.

One fundamental change from past years will be found in the tables for admissions to adult correctional institutions. Automated tracking has made possible separate counting of transfers between institutions and eliminated double-counting of transferred inmates. These changes are reflected (and explained) in Table 21. Admission counts have been removed from the Community and Youth tables because double-counting cannot be eliminated, but will be restored when automated counting is introduced in this branch.

Table 1
Admission Counts
Manitoba Youth Centre (Kenaston), 1991

Month	Male	Female	Total
January	129	124	253
February	139	19	158
March	173	34	207
April	176	36	212
May	177	45	222
June	177	37	214
July	138	45	183
August	174	43	217
September	170	50	220
October	166	49	215
November	156	49	205
December	166	31	197
Total	**1,941**	**562**	**2,503**

Table 2
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, YOUTH CUSTODY, 1987-88 TO 1991-92*

CUSTODY TYPE	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Secure	88.4	78.7	84.6	86.2	103.2
Open	119.3	112.0	93.1	98.7	101.6
SENTENCED TOTAL	207.7	190.7	177.7	184.9	204.8
Remand Detention (pre-trial)	89.6	89.6	75.6	75.0	74.7
ALL TYPES OF CUSTODY	**297.3**	**280.3**	**253.3**	**260.0**	**279.5**

** Incorporates data from Manitoba Youth Centre, Agassiz Youth Centre and private open custody homes.*

Table 3
PRESENTENCE REPORTS PREPARED FOR COURTS, 1987-1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winnipeg:					
Youth Court	709	570	557	505	511
Adult Court	468	494	550	585	588
Sub-total	**1,177**	**1,064**	**1,107**	**1,090**	**1,099**
Other Regions:					
Youth Court	921	806	766	707	627
Adult Court	578	588	540	648	631
Sub-total	**1,499**	**1,394**	**1,306**	**1,355**	**1,258**
Province:					
Youth Court	1,630	1,376	1,323	1,212	1,138
Adult Court	1,046	1,082	1,090	1,233	1,219
TOTAL	**2,676**	**2,458**	**2,413**	**2,445**	**2,357**

Table 4
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASES OPENED 1987-91
(excludes CSO and Open Custody)

CASE TYPE	YEAR ADMITTED				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
YOUTH					
Interim release (bail supervision)	212	143	114	166	145
Probation	1,175	1,097	1,135	1,124	1,055
YOUTH TOTAL	**1,387**	**1,240**	**1,249**	**1,290**	**1,200**
ADULT					
Interim release (bail supervision)	965	1,243	1,179	828	695
Probation	1,841	2,123	2,421	2,857	3,087
In prison, with probation to follow	699	590	683	810	867
ADULT TOTAL	**3,505**	**3,956**	**4,283**	**4,495**	**4,649**
TOTAL COMMUNITY CASE ADMISSIONS	**4,892**	**5,196**	**5,532**	**5,785**	**5,849**

Table 5
AVERAGE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASELOADS 1987-91
(excludes CSO and Open Custody)

CASE TYPE	AVERAGE MONTH-END CASELOAD				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
YOUTH					
Interim release (bail supervision)	77	73	47	56	43
Probation	1,371	1,448	1,395	1,394	1,496
YOUTH TOTAL	**1,448**	**1,521**	**1,442**	**1,450**	**1,539**
ADULT					
Interim release (bail supervision)	642	691	627	434	316
Probation	2,743	3,200	3,424	3,942	4,757
In prison, with probation to follow	337	394	410	519	553
ADULT TOTAL	**3,722**	**4,285**	**4,461**	**4,895**	**5,626**
TOTAL COMMUNITY CASES*	**5,170**	**5,806**	**5,903**	**6,345**	**7,165**

** Calculations are computed month-end averages for the year with the exception of 1988 and earlier. These were based on year-end case counts.*

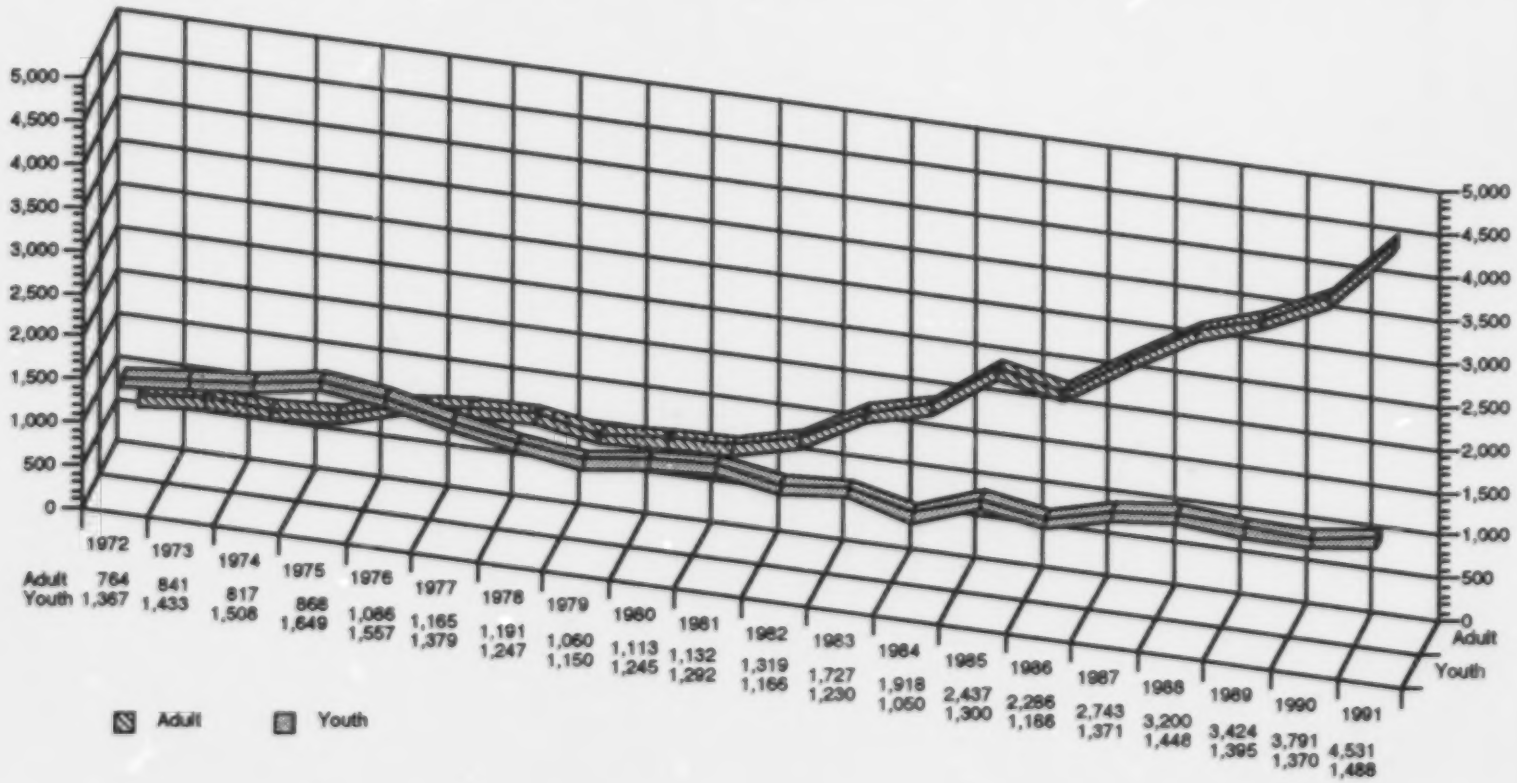
Table 6 (a)
CRIMINAL REINVOLVEMENT WHILE ON PROBATION, 1987-91
Adults

Detail of Outcome	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Reinvolvement:					
1. Sentenced to prison	126	107	179	161	155
2. Sentenced-no prison	112	123	130	138	145
3. Result unknown	254	263	324	394	411
Sub-Total	492	493	633	693	711
Successful:					
1. Technical violations, no charges	118	150	168	207	159
2. Full compliance	862	982	1,309	1,446	1,581
Sub-total	980	1,132	1,477	1,653	1,740
PER CENT SUCCESS	67	70	70	70	71
TOTAL	1,472	1,625	2,110	2,346	2,451

Table 6 (b)
CRIMINAL REINVOLVEMENT WHILE ON PROBATION, 1987-91
Youths

Detail of Outcome	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Reinvolvement:					
1. Transfer to Adult Court	10	19	8	12	11
2. Committed Secure Custody	61	52	66	51	73
3. Committed Open Custody	71	82	76	77	64
4. Continued Community Supervision	102	90	114	94	109
5. Result Unknown	200	193	197	208	199
Sub-Total	444	436	461	442	456
Successful:					
1. Technical violations, no charges	73	97	104	125	91
2. Full compliance	457	516	527	534	513
Sub-total	530	613	631	659	604
PER CENT SUCCESS	54	58	58	68	62
TOTAL	974	1,049	1,092	1,101	1,060

Table 7
MANITOBA PROBATION TRENDS
Year End Caseload Counts



	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Adult	764	841	817	868	1,066	1,165	1,191	1,060	1,113	1,132	1,319	1,727	1,918	2,437	2,286	2,743	3,200	3,424	3,791	4,531
Youth	1,367	1,433	1,508	1,649	1,557	1,379	1,247	1,150	1,245	1,292	1,166	1,230	1,050	1,300	1,166	1,371	1,448	1,395	1,370	1,488

Manitoba Annuals
(Prior to 1989, value is counted at end of the year)

Table 8
FINE OPTION PROGRAM, 1987-1991

Region	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Persons Registered				
Winnipeg	2,763	3,815	3,978	6,135	6,502
Interlake	542	647	681	847	1,030
Central	1,305	702	332	398	412
Eastman	[1]	763	722	863	788
Parklands	[2]	698	619	699	827
Westman	1,502	1,070	774	820	1,115
Norman-Thompson	1,205	1,284	993	1,365	1,413
Dakota Ojibway			695	624	694
Out of province	76	8	10	8	27
TOTAL	**7,393**	**8,987**	**8,804**	**11,795**	**12,808**
Outcome	Number of Cases Closed				
Successful completion	4,954	5,644	5,606	6,305	7,729
Partial, wants to pay balance	544	803	833	1,420	1,778
Successful total	**5,498**	**6,447**	**6,439**	**7,725**	**9,507**
Unsatisfactory performance	79	37	36	50	88
Failed to return to work	590	805	764	951	1,108
Failed to begin work	512	954	837	1,202	1,513
Other	160	266	369	1,011	850
Non-completion total	**1,341**	**2,062**	**2,006**	**3,214**	3,559
Per cent	**19.6**	**24.2**	**23.8**	**29.0**	**27.0**
Hours of community work completed	253,418	300,667	295,822	385,462	451,155
Value of fines worked off	$1,191,063	$1,413,134	$1,390,362	$1,811,671	$2,193,784.74
Default days saved (est.)	72,433	137,222	139,782	218,279	243,397
Fines by Offence Type (%)	Per cent of all Fines Included in Registrations				
Criminal Code	25	25	23	24	23
Other federal statutes	3	3	3	4	3
Provincial statutes	15	12	12	11	11
Highway Traffic Act	43	42	44	43	46
Parking tickets	11	12	14	15	14
Uncategorized	3	6	4	3	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF FINES	**10,060**	**12,820**	**12,604**	**17,378**	**18,851**

1. *Eastman figures included with Central region 1985-87.*
2. *Parklands figures included with Westman region 1985-87.*

Table 9
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES
Table of area by age, 1991-92

Region (Frequency Percent Row Percent)	Age of Offender						Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Central Winnipeg	104 3.49 5.72	256 8.59 14.09	365 12.24 20.09	389 13.05 21.41	385 12.92 21.19	318 10.67 17.50	1,817 60.95
Westman	11 0.37 4.26	34 1.14 13.18	36 1.21 13.95	71 2.38 27.52	62 2.08 24.03	44 1.48 17.05	258 8.65
Eastman	5 0.17 2.82	19 0.64 10.73	33 1.11 18.64	38 1.27 21.47	46 1.54 25.99	36 1.21 20.34	177 5.94
Central Region	9 0.30 7.50	11 0.37 9.17	25 0.84 20.83	26 0.87 21.67	26 0.87 21.67	23 0.77 19.17	120 4.03
Interlake	14 0.47 9.46	15 0.50 10.14	26 0.87 17.57	26 0.87 17.57	32 1.07 21.62	35 1.17 23.65	148 4.96
Parkland	3 0.10 1.97	24 0.81 15.79	17 0.57 11.18	38 1.27 15.00	35 1.17 23.03	35 1.17 23.03	152 5.10
Norman	4 0.13 9.09	4 0.13 9.09	8 0.27 18.18	8 0.27 18.18	14 0.47 31.82	6 0.20 13.64	44 1.48
Thompson	15 0.50 5.98	37 1.24 14.74	49 1.64 19.52	56 1.88 22.31	45 1.51 17.93	49 1.64 19.52	251 8.42
DOTC PS	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	8 0.27 57.14	4 0.13 28.57	2 0.07 14.29	14 0.47
Total	**165** **5.54**	**400** **13.42**	**559** **18.75**	**660** **22.14**	**649** **21.77**	**548** **18.38**	**2,981** **100.00**

Frequency Missing = 270

Table 10

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

Table of area by reason, 1992

Region (Frequency Percent Row Percent)	Reason for Case Closure				Total
	Success	Referred to Crown	Offender Withdrew	Other	
Central Winnipeg	1,672 46.03 94.30	54 1.81 3.05	3 0.10 0.17	44 1.47 2.48	1,773 59.42
Westman	247 8.28 94.27	10 0.34 3.82	0 0.00 0.00	5 0.17 1.91	262 8.78
Eastman	188 6.30 95.92	7 0.23 3.57	0 0.00 0.00	1 0.03 0.51	196 6.57
Central Region	134 4.49 94.37	7 0.23 4.93	0 0.00 0.00	1 0.03 0.70	142 4.76
Interlake	126 4.22 97.67	3 0.10 2.33	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	129 4.32
Parkland	139 4.66 88.54	16 0.54 10.19	0 0.00 0.00	2 0.07 1.27	157 5.26
Norman	3 0.10 100.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	3 0.10
Thompson	289 9.68 94.14	11 0.37 3.58	4 0.13 1.30	3 0.10 0.98	307 10.29
DOTC PS	15 0.50 100.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	15 0.50 100.00
Total	**2,813** **94.27**	**108** **3.62**	**7** **0.23**	**56** **1.88**	**2,984** **100.00**

Table 11
FINE OPTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAMS CLIENT PROFILE, 1991
Number of registrants and percentage

	Fine Option		CSO	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age range:				
Under 18	952	7	959	54
18 - 21	2,324	18	416	23
22 - 29	4,560	36	234	13
30 and over	4,937	39	163	9
Unknown	32		7	
Sex:				
Male	9,792	77	1,397	78
Female	2,857	23	383	22
Unknown	156		0	
Living arrangements:				
Alone	2,512	24	161	10
Spouse/common-law	3,501	34	184	11
Single parent with child	840	8	150	9
With parents	2,182	21	800	48
Relatives/friends	1,273	12	247	15
Foster/group home	89	1	121	8
Unknown	2,408		117	
Education:				
Grade 8 or less	1,718	17	429	27
Grade 9 - 12	7,123	72	1,098	69
Trade/technical	255	3	27	2
University	752	8	37	2
Unknown	2,957		189	
Employment:				
Unemployed	6,265	59	643	39
Employed	3,054	29	287	17
Student	1,114	10	709	42
Retired	191	2	35	2
Other	0	0	0	0
Unknown	2,181		106	
Ethnic Origin:				
Treaty	3,943	38	507	31
Non-treaty	296	3	60	4
Metis	813	8	165	10
Other	5,302	51	900	55
Unknown	2,451		148	
Financial assistance:				
U.I.C.	1,029	11	60	4
Federal	1,778	19	170	11
Provincial	876	9	172	12
Municipal/city	1,237	13	132	9
None	4,415	47	964	64
Unknown	3,467		282	

(Rounding may cause % totals to equal 99 or 101)

NOTE: Missing or unknown descriptions are excluded in computing of percent breakdowns in separate columns.

Table 12
AUTHORIZED FOR ALTERNATIVE MEASURES, 1991/92
Table of Area by Consent

Area (Frequency Percent Row Percent)	Agreed	Rejected — Reason				
		Not Guilty	Court	Reject Measures	Other	Total
Central Winnipeg	1,651 50.78 83.93	37 1.14 1.88	6 0.18 0.31	2 0.06 0.10	271 8.34 13.78	1,967 60.50
Westman	261 8.03 90.94	3 0.09 1.05	3 0.09 1.05	1 0.03 0.35	19 0.58 6.62	287 8.83
Eastman	186 5.72 95.38	5 0.15 2.56	1 0.03 0.51	0 0.00 0.00	3 0.09 1.54	195 6.00
Central Region	111 3.41 84.73	2 0.06 1.53	2 0.06 1.53	2 0.06 1.53	14 0.43 10.69	131 4.03
Interlake	150 4.61 93.75	4 0.12 2.50	0 0.00 0.00	1 0.03 0.63	5 0.15 3.12	160 4.92
Parkland	155 4.77 90.64	4 0.12 2.34	2 0.06 1.17	0 0.00 0.00	10 0.31 5.85	171 5.26
Norman	43 1.32 91.49	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	4 0.12 8.51	47 1.45
Thompson	255 7.84 92.39	2 0.06 0.72	1 0.03 0.36	0 0.00 0.00	18 0.55 6.52	276 8.49
DOTC PS	14 0.43 82.35	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	3 0.09 17.65	17 0.52
Total	**2,826** **86.93**	**57** **1.75**	**15** **0.46**	**6** **0.18**	**347** **10.67**	**3,251** **100.00**

Table 13
AUTHORIZED FOR ALTERNATIVE MEASURES 1991/92
Table of Area by Administration

Area (Frequency Percent Row Percent)	Method/Per cent							
	Probation Officer	Contract Worker	Volunteer	Justice Committee	Other Organization	Letter to Parent	Other	Total
Central Winnipeg	102 3.61 6.18	0 0.00 0.00	159 5.63 9.63	472 16.70 28.59	2 0.07 0.12	707 25.02 42.82	209 7.40 12.66	1,651 58.42
Westman	39 1.38 14.94	1 0.04 0.38	1 0.04 0.38	54 1.91 20.69	1 0.04 0.38	11 0.39 4.21	154 5.45 59.00	261 9.24
Eastman	70 2.48 37.63	8 0.28 4.30	36 1.27 19.35	29 1.03 15.59	1 0.04 0.54	42 1.49 22.58	0 0.00 0.00	186 6.58
Central Region	22 0.78 19.82	0 0.00 0.00	10 0.35 9.01	50 1.77 45.05	1 0.04 0.90	28 0.99 25.23	0 0.00 0.00	111 3.93
Interlake	10 0.35 6.67	2 0.07 1.33	0 0.00 0.00	129 4.56 86.00	0 0.00 0.00	9 0.32 6.00	0 0.00 0.00	150 5.31
Parkland	88 3.11 56.77	0 0.00 0.00	1 0.04 0.65	43 1.52 27.74	1 0.04 0.65	22 0.78 14.19	0 0.00 0.00	155 5.48
Norman	27 0.96 62.79	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	16 0.57 37.21	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	43 1.52
Thompson	72 2.55 28.24	6 0.21 2.35	5 0.18 1.96	61 2.16 23.92	13 0.46 5.10	97 3.43 38.04	1 0.04 0.39	255 9.02
DOTC PS	11 0.39 78.57	3 0.11 21.43	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	14 0.50
Total	**441** **15.61**	**20** **0.71**	**212** **7.50**	**854** **30.22**	**19** **0.67**	**916** **32.41**	**364** **12.88**	**2,826** **100.00**

Table 14
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES AUTHORIZED 1991/92
Table of Area by Sex

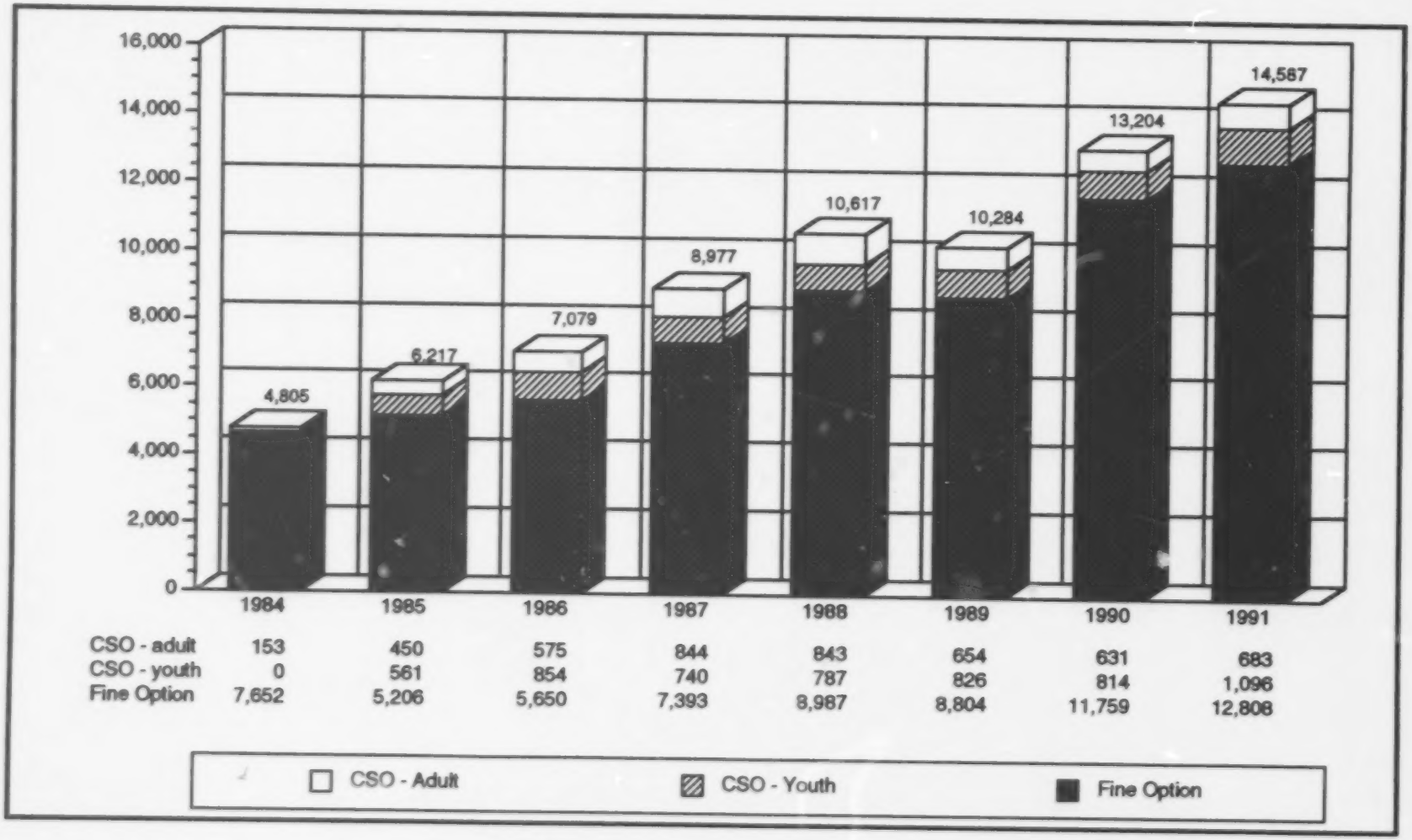
Area (Frequency Percent Row Percent)	Female	Male	Total
Central Winnipeg	712 21.90 36.20	1,255 38.60 63.80	1,967 60.50
Westman	59 1.81 20.56	228 7.01 79.44	287 8.83
Eastman	44 1.35 22.56	151 4.64 77.44	195 6.00
Central Region	38 1.17 29.01	93 2.86 70.99	131 4.03
Interlake	43 1.32 26.87	117 3.60 73.12	160 4.92
Parkland	41 1.26 23.98	130 4.00 76.02	171 5.26
Norman	5 0.15 10.64	42 1.29 89.36	47 1.45
Thompson	83 2.55 30.07	193 5.94 69.93	276 8.49
DOTC PS	10 0.31 58.82	7 0.22 41.18	17 0.52
Total	**1,035** **31.84**	**2,216** **68.16**	**3,251** **100.00**

Table 15
CLOSED ALTERNATIVE MEASURES AUTHORIZED 1991/92
Table of Area by Reinvolvement

Area (Frequency Percent Row Percent)	Reinvolvement		Total
	No	Yes	
Central Winnipeg	2,024 58.19 94.67	114 3.28 5.33	2,138 61.47
Westman	270 7.76 94.41	16 0.46 5.59	286 8.22
Eastman	198 5.69 94.29	12 0.35 5.71	210 6.04
Central Region	150 4.31 89.82	17 0.49 10.18	167 4.80
Interlake	139 4.00 97.20	4 0.12 2.80	143 4.11
Parkland	155 4.46 91.18	15 0.43 8.82	170 4.89
Norman	4 0.12 100.00	0 0.00 0.00	4 0.12
Thompson	323 9.29 94.44	19 0.55 5.56	342 9.83
DOTC PS	18 0.52 100.00	0 0.00 0.00	18 0.52
Total	**3,281** **94.34**	**197** **5.66**	**3,478** **100.00**

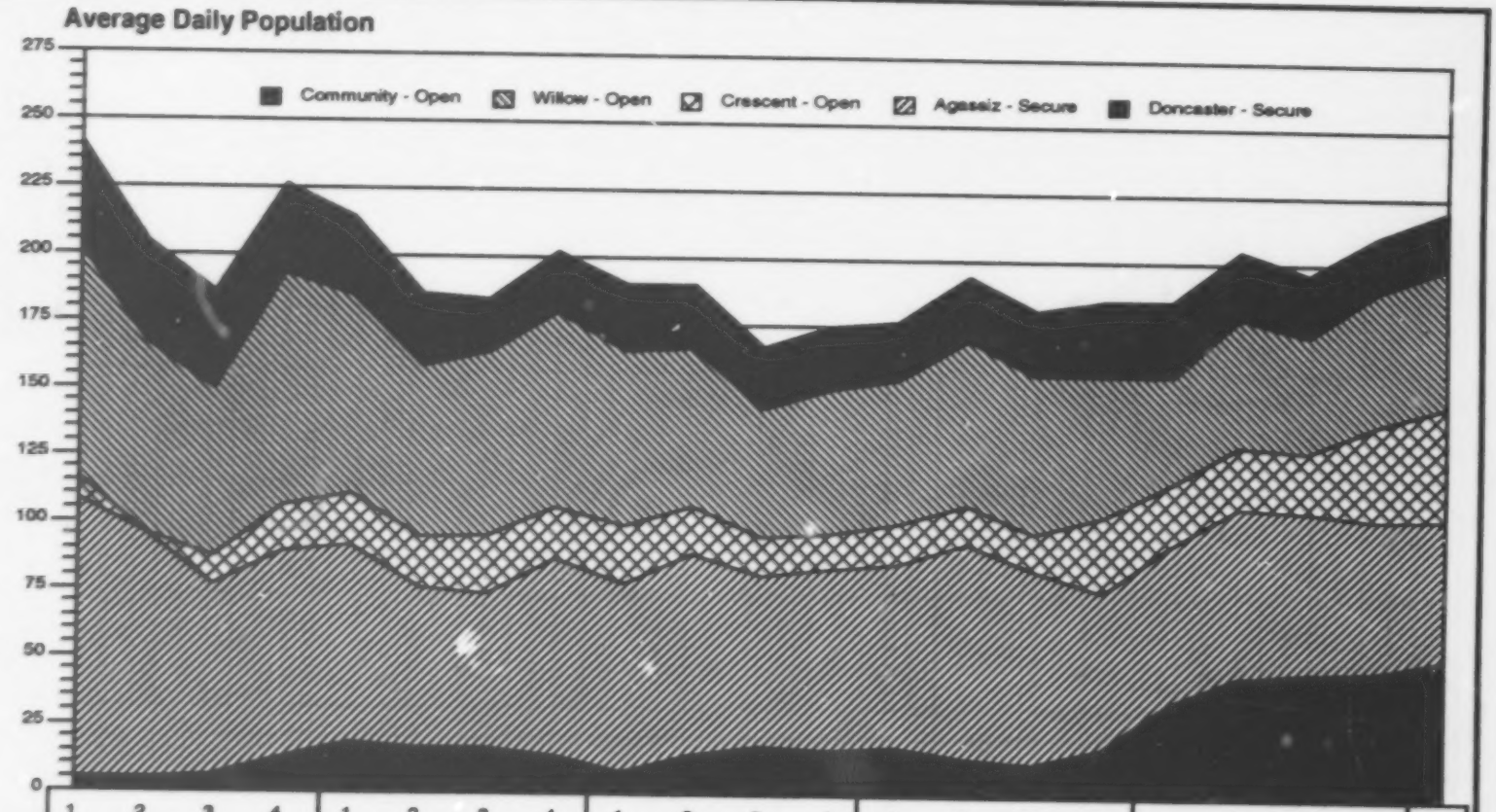
Table 16

FINE OPTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAMS
Registrations, 1984-91



	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
CSO - adult	153	450	575	844	843	654	631	683
CSO - youth	0	561	854	740	787	826	814	1,096
Fine Option	7,652	5,206	5,650	7,393	8,987	8,804	11,759	12,808

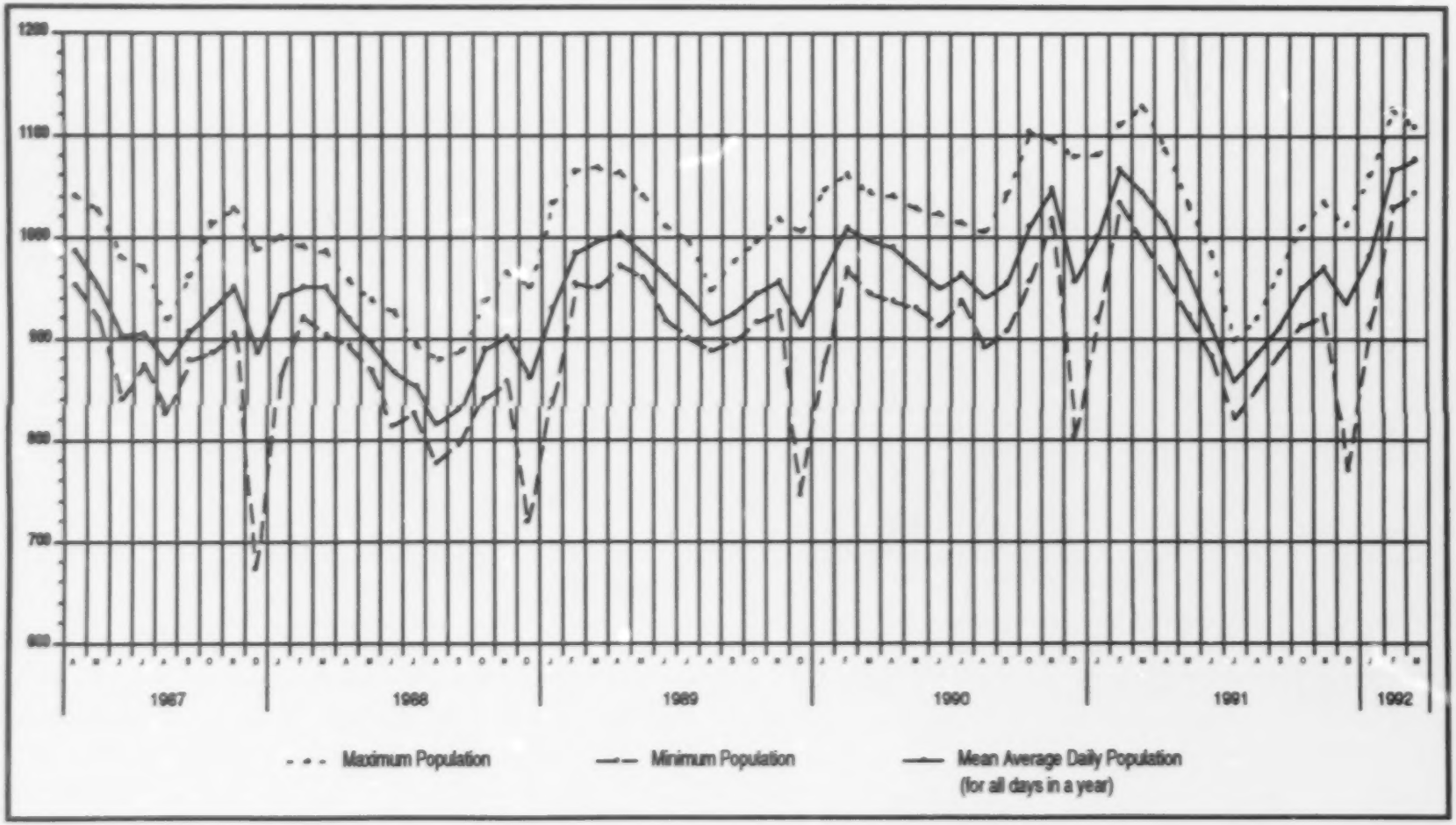
Table 17
CUSTODY POPULATION TRENDS—OPEN and SECURE
By quarter, January 1987 - March 1992



	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
	1987				1988				1989				1990				1991				1992
Community - open	39	37	36	33	29	27	20	23	25	24	23	24	22	24	24	28	28	25	23	20	21
Willow - open	86	71	63	87	74	64	68	73	65	59	48	54	54	62	59	53	40	48	44	50	52
Crescent - open	8	0	10	17	19	19	22	19	22	18	15	13	15	14	14	28	23	23	22	36	42
Agassiz - secure	103	91	71	76	73	59	57	73	70	74	63	67	68	80	72	58	59	63	60	56	53
Doncaster - secure	5	6	6	13	19	17	17	14	8	15	18	17	18	14	12	18	35	45	47	48	52
TOTAL	241	205	186	226	214	186	184	202	190	190	167	175	177	194	181	185	185	204	196	210	220

Corrections
Adult Correctional Services

Table 18
Institutional Population
Adult Correctional Institutions 1987-88 to 1990-91



Statistical Data for Table 18

	APR 87	MAY 87	JUN 87	JUL 87	AUG 87	SEP 87	OCT 87	NOV 87	DEC 87	JAN 88	FEB 88	MAR 88
Maximum Population	1,040	1,026	980	969	919	960	1,013	1,027	987	999	991	985
Minimum Population	852	919	839	873	826	879	885	904	673	863	921	903
Mean Average Population	985	951	903	905	875	906	927	951	885	941	950	950

	APR 88	MAY 88	JUN 88	JUL 88	AUG 88	SEP 88	OCT 88	NOV 88	DEC 88	JAN 89	FEB 89	MAR 89
Maximum Population	958	938	926	892	878	887	936	964	951	1,033	1,065	1,068
Minimum Population	892	868	813	825	777	796	840	857	719	838	953	950
Mean Average Population	919	894	866	852	815	831	888	901	860	929	983	995

	APR 89	MAY 89	JUN 89	JUL 89	AUG 89	SEP 89	OCT 89	NOV 89	DEC 89	JAN 90	FEB 90	MAR 90
Maximum Population	1,062	1,039	1,010	995	947	974	994	1,017	1,005	1,045	1,061	1,044
Minimum Population	971	959	917	900	887	896	915	925	745	875	967	943
Mean Average Population	1,003	981	960	938	913	924	943	956	912	963	1,008	995

	APR 90	MAY 90	JUN 90	JUL 90	AUG 90	SEP 90	OCT 90	NOV 90	DEC 90	JAN 91	FEB 91	MAR 91
Maximum Population	1,039	1,027	1,023	1,014	1,005	1,041	1,103	1,096	1,079	1,080	1,110	1,128
Minimum Population	936	929	911	937	890	906	955	1,017	803	918	1,032	996
Mean Average Population	988	967	948	963	939	953	1,010	1,047	958	1,000	1,066	1,044

	APR 91	MAY 91	JUN 91	JUL 91	AUG 91	SEP 91	OCT 91	NOV 91	DEC 91	JAN 92	FEB 92	MAR 92
Maximum Population	1,066	1,031	984	898	918	965	1,008	1,035	1,011	1,060	1,126	1,108
Minimum Population	980	922	881	820	851	883	911	922	770	914	1,030	1,044
Mean Average Population	1,014	965	911	857	883	909	948	970	934	982	1,066	1,076

Adult Correctional Services

Table 19
Adult Correctional Institutions
Daily Population Averages, 1991-92

Population Category Mean Average	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Province Total
Arrestee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Remanded	34	14	5	17	0	1	164	236
Sentenced	289	118	40	56	105	38	11	721
Combined	324	134	45	73	105	40	175	959
Legally Absent	120	10	7	9	17	4	0	168
In Hospital	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
Police Cusody	5	1	2	2	1	1	0	6
Illegally Absent	37	2	1	1	3	1	0	42
At Camp	0	0	0	31	32	0	0	63
Jurisdictional Total	**489**	**147**	**56**	**117**	**159**	**46**	**175**	**1,243**
Other Statistics								
Minimum Population	250	88	18	54	79	24	128	770
Maximum Population	393	161	58	90	121	57	222	1,126
Median Population	320	135	46	73	108	37	179	949
IPDA Admissions (total)	0	601	3	0	0	0	0	604
Total Resident-Days	**122,470**	**52,159**	**17,648**	**28,625**	**39,026**	**14,905**	**78,107**	**376,479**

Table 20
Adult Correctional Institutions
First Admissions by Type and Institution, 1991/92

Admission Type	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Arrestee		563	54	37		2	2	658	6.2
Exchange Prisoner		1						1	0.0
Federal Sentence	3	15	2	10		5	55	90	0.8
Immigration	1	4					37	42	0.4
Parole Suspension	5	6	10	23	3	3	209	259	2.4
Provincial	1,298	401	194	520	9	80	1,104	3,607	33.8
Remand	94	350	165	305		14	5,013	5,948	55.8
Transit Prisoner	1		3	5			5	14	0.1
Other		1	1	2		1	41	48	0.4
Total	**1,402**	**1,341**	**429**	**902**	**12**	**105**	**6,466**	**10,663**	**100.0**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 21
Adult Correctional Institutions
Transfers Between Institutions by Type, 1991/92

Admission Type	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Arrestee	3	1	1			3	7	15	0.4
Exchange Prisoner	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Federal Sentence	6	4	1	9		5	34	59	1.4
Other	7	1		2			5	15	0.4
Parole Suspension	53	5	1	3	11	7	21	101	2.4
Provincial	1,402	231	91	179	423	178	357	2,861	67.9
Remand	400	79	43	175	8	63	390	1,158	27.5
Transit Prisoner	1			3		1	1	6	0.1
Material Witness									0.0
Total	**1,872**	**321**	**138**	**371**	**442**	**257**	**815**	**4,216**	**100.0**

Table 22
Adult Correctional Institutions
Sentenced Admissions by Sentence Length, 1991/92

Aggregate Sentence in Days	Men	Percent	Cumulative	Women	Percent	Cumulative
1 to 7	243	3.7	3.7	42	7.2	7.2
8 to 14	478	7.4	11.1	83	14.3	21.5
15 to 29	498	7.7	18.8	80	13.8	35.3
30 to 31	565	8.7	27.5	48	8.3	43.6
32 to 89	1,045	16.1	43.6	105	18.1	61.7
90 to 92	594	9.1	52.7	42	7.2	68.9
93 to 179	660	10.2	62.9	75	12.9	81.8
180 to 184	492	7.6	70.5	28	4.8	86.6
185 to 364	692	10.7	81.2	25	4.3	90.9
365 to 366	299	4.6	85.8	14	2.4	93.3
367 to 729	533	8.2	94.0	22	3.8	97.1
730 to 9,999	397	6.1	100.1	16	2.8	99.9
Total	**6,496**	**100.0**		**580**	**100.0**	
Fine Default	1,743	26.8		262	45.2	
Intermittent	322	5.0		31	5.3	
Median	92			45		
Mean	221			116		

Table 23
Admissions Summary
Totals for all Institutions and all Events, 1991/92

Court Location	Men	Women	Total
Court Unknown	39	6	45
Amaranth	29	1	30
Arborg	1	1	2
Ashern	6	0	6
Beausejour	11	0	11
Berens River	5	0	5
Bloodvein	2	0	2
Boissevain	1	0	1
Brandon	1,111	150	1,261
Carman	2	0	2
Churchill	7	0	7
Cranberry Portage	3	0	3
Cross Lake	16	0	16
Dauphin	317	26	343
Easterville	8	0	8
Emerson	4	0	4
Fisher Branch	8	1	9
Flin Flon	28	0	28
Garden Hill	11	0	11
Gillam	4	0	4
Gimli	1	1	2
Gods Lake Narrows	25	2	27
Grand Rapids	6	1	7
Gypsumville	5	1	6
Killarney	1	0	1
Lac du Bonnet	2	0	2
Leaf Rapids	4	0	4
Little Grand Rapids	3	0	3
Lundar	1	0	1
Lynn Lake	17	1	18
Minnedosa	13	1	14
Moose Lake	7	1	8
Morden	15	1	16
Morris	3	0	3
Neepawa	2	0	2
Nelson House	7	0	7
Norway House	19	1	20
Oxford House	18	0	18
Pine Falls	11	0	11
Poplar River	2	0	2
Portage la Prairie	166	19	185
Pukatawagan	9	0	9
Roblin	5	0	5
Roseau River	2	1	3
Rossburn	17	1	18
Russell	3	0	3
St. Martin	4	0	4
Selkirk	38	1	39
Shamattawa	21	5	26
Snow Lake	1	0	1
South Indian Lake	1	0	1
Split Lake	5	1	6
Steinbach	15	0	15
Stonewall	8	0	8
Swan River	50	1	51
Teulon	1	0	1
The Pas	273	21	294
Thompson	348	18	366
Virden	9	3	12
Winnipeg	791	39	830
Youth Centre	1	0	1
Court of Appeal	37	0	37
Queen's Bench	232	14	246
Public Safety Building	5,119	586	5,705
408 York	562	91	653
408 York — Youth	7	1	8
Other	17	7	24
Total	**9,516**	**1,004**	**10,520**
Missing Data	129	14	143
	9,645	**1,018**	**10,663**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 24
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Age Group, 1991/92

Age (Percent of Totals)	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total
Under 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	2	5	4	4	33	0	4	4
19	5	7	9	9	8	4	6	6
20	5	7	6	5	3	4	5	6
21	5	7	7	7	17	2	6	6
22	6	5	6	6	0	6	6	6
23	5	5	5	8	0	8	5	5
24	5	4	7	6	0	6	5	5
25-29	24	21	20	22	33	30	23	23
30-34	19	16	15	14	0	18	18	17
35-39	10	10	10	9	17	18	10	10
40-44	7	6	5	5	0	9	7	7
45-49	4	3	3	2	0	6	3	3
50 plus	5	5	4	3	0	7	3	4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Median	28	27	26	25	21	29	27	27
Mean	30	29	28	27	24	31	29	29

Adult Correctional Services

Table 25
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Employment Status (at time of admission), 1991/92

Employment Status (Percentage)	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Unemployed	46	65	73	76	57	84	66	65	64.8
Student	3	8	2	3	0	4	3	4	3.9
Employed	50	26	20	20	29	10	29	30	30.2
Other or Unknown	1	1	5	1	14	2	1	1	1.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**99**	**100**	**100.0**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 26
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Education (at time of admission), 1991/92

Education Status (Percentage)	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Nil	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.5
Grade 1-4	1	1	4	2	0	1	2	2	1.7
Grade 5-8	15	17	31	33	21	21	15	17	17.4
Grade 9-10	40	44	37	44	36	39	39	40	40.3
Grade 11-12	39	37	26	20	43	34	39	37	36.7
Post-secondary	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	2.1
University	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0.9
Other or Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 27
Adult Correctional Institutions
Admissions by Marital Status, 1991/92

Marital Status (Percentage)	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Total	Percent
Single	50	59	57	54	79	45	59	57	57.0
Separated	6	5	7	3	0	7	6	6	5.6
Divorced	6	5	2	4	0	7	6	6	5.7
Common Law	24	20	22	19	14	25	17	19	18.6
Married	13	11	11	20	7	14	12	13	12.6
Widowed	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 28
Adult Correctional Institutions
Sentenced Admissions by Most Serious Offence, 1991/92

Men

Type of Offence	Total Sentenced	Per cent	Fine Default	Intermittent	Median Sentence Length	Mean Sentence Length
Homicide	28	0.4	0	0	1,096	1,505
Murder	5	0.1	0	0	2,741	2,459
Attempt Murder	5	0.1	0	0	1,461	1,522
Manslaughter	17	0.3	0	0	913	1,455
Sexual Assault	205	3.2	7	6	457	589
Sex Offences (150-173)	14	0.2	0	0	731	800
Bodily Harm	7	0.1	0	0	366	404
Assault	1,118	17.2	139	50	121	198
Robbery	198	3.1	3	3	488	560
Criminal Negligence	17	0.3	0	0	243	307
Other	15	0.2	2	0	275	322
Crimes Against Persons	1,602	24.7	151	59	183	324
Break and Enter	689	10.6	39	31	244	411
Theft - Vehicle	23	0.4	7	2	65	73
Theft	568	8.7	144	15	85	141
Possess Stolen Goods	211	3.3	52	4	92	175
Fraud	120	1.9	46	2	107	281
Forgery	39	0.6	7	3	99	184
Mischief	80	1.2	26	2	45	532

Arson	13	0.2	0	0	266	471
Other	196	3.0	53	15	62	117
Crimes Against Property	1,939	29.9	374	74	122	265
Firearms	148	2.3	27	2	180	217
Threats	63	1.0	9	4	91	110
Motor Vehicle	890	13.7	233	98	55	103
Motor Vehicle-Criminal Negligence	73	1.1	15	7	142	239
Impaired Driving Related	817	12.6	218	91	46	90
Attempts/Conspiracy	10	0.2	1	0	731	1,154
Contempt	4	0.1	1	0	20	22
Breach Probation	189	2.9	58	9	35	64
Other	59	0.9	26	2	30	132
Public Order	1,363	21.0	355	115	60	119
Resist Peace Officer	32	0.5	7	1	77	91
Escape	199	3.1	53	4	33	113
Other	57	0.9	33	1	45	136
Administration of Justice	288	4.4	93	6	37	115
Total — Criminal Code	5,193	79.9	974	254	102	237
Narcotics Control	321	4.9	14	36	184	283
Other Federal	157	2.4	68	0	123	181
Young Offenders Act	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance Act	14	0.2	8	4	60	78
Income Tax Act	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Federal Statutes	492	7.6	90	40	181	244
Highway Traffic	479	7.4	410	20	36	72
Liquor Control	151	2.3	150	0	12	55
Other	123	1.9	63	7	10	324
Provincial Acts	753	11.6	623	27	26	110
Municipal Bylaws	58	0.9	56	1	39	96
Total	**6,496**	**100.0**	**4,635**	**995**		**221**

Table 29
Adult Correctional Institutions
Sentenced Admissions by Most Serious Offence, 1991/92

Women

Type of Offence	Total Sentenced	Per cent	Fine Default	Intermittent	Median Sentence Length	Mean Sentence Length
Homicide						
Murder	6	1.0	0	1	1,096	928
Attempt Murder		0.0				
Manslaughter		0.0				
Sexual Assault	5	0.9	0	0	1,096	1,096
Sex Offences (150-173)	1	0.2	0	0	184	184
Bodily Harm	1	0.2	0	0	366	366
Assault		0.0				
Robbery	56	9.7	12	4	61	159
Criminal Negligence	13	2.2	4	0	458	379
Other		0.0				
Crimes Against Persons		0.0				
Break and Enter	77	13.3	16	5	122	259
Theft - Vehicle	5	0.9	0	0	243	267
Theft		0.0				
Possess Stolen Goods	91	15.7	29	6	45	72
Fraud	8	1.4	6	0	23	38
Forgery	26	4.5	7	1	122	163
Mischief	6	1.0	2	0	60	63
	7	1.2	2	0	31	36

Arson	4	0.7	0	0	275	320
Other	6	1.0	6	0	14	37
Crimes Against Property	153	26.4	52	7	50	95
Firearms	8	1.4	4	0	92	129
Threats	6	1.0	2	0	61	121
Motor Vehicle	92	15.9	8	12	30	42
Motor Vehicle-Criminal Negligence	3	0.5	0	0	30	111
Impaired Driving Related	89	15.3	48	12	30	40
Attempts/Conspiracy	8	1.4	0	0	670	688
Contempt		0.0				
Breach Probation	26	4.5	6	0	30	62
Other	18	3.1	15	0	28	40
Public Order	158	27.2	75	12	30	85
Resist Peace Officer		0.0				
Escape	29	5.0	13	0	90	87
Other	8	1.4	4	0	8	46
Administration of Justice	37	6.4	17	0	62	78
Total — Criminal Code	425	73.3	160	24	45	120
Narcotics Control	32	5.5	0	6	122	157
Other Federal	27	4.7	10	1	244	305
Young Offenders Act		0.0				
Unemployment Insurance Act	2	0.3	2	0	131	131
Income Tax Act		0.0				
Federal Statutes	61	10.5	12	7	152	222
Highway Traffic	48	8.3	44	0	20	35
Liquor Control	26	4.5	26	0	15	24
Other	10	1.7	10	0	12	36
Provincial Acts	84	14.5	80	0	15	32
Municipal Bylaws	10	1.7	10	0	21	46
Total	**580**	**100.0**	**722**	**98**	**45**	**116**

Adult Correctional Services

Table 30
Adult Correctional Institutions
Temporary Absences, 1991/92

Length of Absence (days)	Number of Inmates	Male	Female	Successful Inmates	Number of TA's	Total Escorted	Termination TA's	TOTAL DAYS ABSENT
Portion of a Day	163	163		157	194	115	187	111
1	77	66	11	65	84	17	72	79
2	296	261	35	268	304	24	274	600
3 - 5	503	448	55	444	569	26	502	1,998
6 - 10	259	232	27	224	286	18	245	2,137
11-14	125	113	12	107	132	9	114	1,576
15	64	43	21	48	78	19	59	1,066
Over 15	643	601	42	521	661	152	534	22,431
Daily	403	400	3	353	429	411	372	362
Missing Type	3	3		2	3		2	39
Total	**2,536**	**2,330**	**206**	**2,189**	**2,740**	**791**	**2,361**	**30,399**

Table 31
Adult Correctional Institutions
Releases by Type and Average Time Served, 1991/92

Release Type	Institution - Mean Days Served							
	Headingley	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	Milner Ridge	Portage	Provincial Remand Centre	Provincial Average
Appeal	15	197	46	71	52		140	67
Bail	41	5	22	13	95	12	6	7
Released at Court	44	6	5	14		26	24	18
Death	12			1,296				654
Deportation	109						21	30
Expiration of Sentence	98	101	79	71	190	75	32	96
Federal Sentence	171	91	96	36			39	120
Fine Paid	15	3	6	9	162	8	1	6
Federal Transfer		94	7	50		86	29	31
Immigration								
Interm Release	11	1					2	2
Mandatory Supervision		18	8			16	2	12
Other	257	184	21	209	124	48	11	34
Parole	209	186	154	169	210	252		197
Parole Cont'd.	172	10		11			3	53
Interprovincial Transfer			6	3		144	13	24
Remand								
Parole Revocation			14				2	6
Sentenced		5	62	48				44
Stay of Proceedings							15	15
Time in Custody				42		1	4	8

Manitoba Court of Appeal

Appeals Filed, 1987 to 1991

	Number of Appeals Filed				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total Appeals	**516**	**502**	**558**	**476**	**491**
Civil	242	276	247	228	226
Criminal	274	226	311	248	265

Court of Queen's Bench

Family Division

Files Opened, 1987 to 1991

Files Opened	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Family Division	4,138	4,037	3,901	3,722	4,067
Child Protection	—	719	670	673	625
Petition for Divorce	3,168	2,659	2,651	2,624	2,579
Answers Filed	714	783	793	937	945
Motions Hearings					
Family Division	7,187	7,712	7,534	9,901	14,381
Child Protection					4,552

Court of Queen's Bench

Probate Division

Applications, 1987 to 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total Applications	4,657	4,649	4,927	5,159	4,892
Total Files Opened	3,698	3,679	4,126	3,638	3,639
Adoptions Granted	275	263	372	414	426
O.P.D.					
Applications Filed	147	152	164	245	349
Orders Granted	60	63	47	113	121

Court of Queen's Bench

St. Boniface — Family Division

Files Opened, 1990 to 1991

Files Opened	1990	1991
Family Division	24	38
Child Protection	75	87
Petition for Divorce	12	29
Answers Filed	4	5
Motions Hearings (Family Division and Child Protection)	62	79

Court of Queen's Bench

St. Boniface — Probate Division

Applications, 1990 to 1991

	1990	1991
Total Applications	100	101
Total Files Opened	99	101
Adoptions Granted	32	26

Note: O.P.D. - Combined with Winnipeg Stats